

ARMY



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International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1877.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding the United States Army:
GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of the United States troops now stationed in the State-house at Columbia, S. C., be withdrawn and returned to their previous barracks or camping ground. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 10th of April, at 12 o'clock M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1877.

To Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War:
SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the State-house at Columbia, S. C., a detachment of United States Infantry. Finding them in that place I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could consider and determine whether the condition of affairs in that State is now such as to either require or justify the continued military occupation of the State-house. In my opinion, there does not now exist in that State such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defence of the State. There are, it is true, grave and serious disputes as to the rights of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State, but these are to be settled and determined not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the constitution and laws of the State. I feel assured that no resort to violence is contemplated in any quarter, but that, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled solely by such peaceful remedies as the constitution and law of the State provide. Under these circumstances, in this confidence, I now deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are therefore directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops from the State-house to their previous place of encampment.

H. B. HAYES.

G. O. 21, H. Q. A., March 19, 1877.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to repeal the statute forbidding appointments and promotions in the Staff of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1194 of the Revised Statutes, now applying only to grades in the Pay Department of the Army above the rank of major, is hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1877.

II. AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications and for other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

For the armament of sea-coast fortifications, including heavy guns, and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectile, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, one hundred thousand dollars; and for Gatling or other machine guns, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For torpedoes for harbor defences, and preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defence, and for instruction of engineer battalion in their preparation and application, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore-stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fairways of harbors.

Approved March 3, 1877.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., March 19, 1877.

The following Joint Resolutions of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the President to designate and set apart a site for the colossal statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" and to provide for the permanent maintenance and preservation thereof.

Whereas, the President has communicated to Congress the information that citizens of the French Republic propose to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our independence by erecting at their own cost a colossal bronze statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" upon a pedestal of suitable proportions to be built by private subscription upon one of the islands belonging to the United States in the harbor of New York, and

Whereas it is proper to provide for the care and preservation of this grand monument of art and of the abiding friendship of our ancient ally: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to accept the colossal statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" when presented by citizens of the French Republic, and to designate and set apart for the erection thereof, a suitable site upon either Governors or Bedloe Island, in the harbor of New York; and upon the completion thereof shall cause the same to be inaugurated with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for this expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister Republic; and he is hereby authorized to cause suitable regulations to be made for its future maintenance as a beacon, and for the permanent care and preservation thereof as a monument of art, and of the continued good will of the great nation, which aided us in our struggle for freedom.

Approved March 3, 1877.

II. JOINT RESOLUTION to amend the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms, approved July 3, 1876.

Resolved by the Senate, etc., That the joint resolution approved July 3, 1876, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms to the Territories and the States bordering thereon, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting, after the words "each of said Territories," the words "and ammunition for the same, not to exceed fifty ball cartridges for each arm."

Approved March 3, 1877.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., March 20, 1877.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to authorize the appointment of a sergeant in the Signal Corps as a 2d lieutenant in the Army.

Approved March 3, 1877.

II. AN ACT amending the pension law so as to remove the disability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have, since its termination, enlisted in the Army of the United States, and become disabled.

Be it enacted, etc., That the law prohibiting the payment of any money on account of pensions to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who, in any manner, engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall not be construed to apply to such persons as afterward voluntarily enlisted in the Army of the United States, and who, while in such service, incurred disability from a wound or injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty.

Approved March 3, 1877.

III. AN ACT for the relief of John S. Wood, late a 1st lieutenant in the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Approved March 3, 1877.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., April 2, 1877.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of G. O. 103, of October 13, 1876, and up to April 1, 1877, are announced

[These made by the President alone are designated thus*.]

I. PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.—Lieut.-Col. C. McCormick, Asst. Med. Purveyor, to be surgeon with the rank of colonel, Dec. 31, 1876, vice Wright, retired from active service; Major Geo. E. Cooper, Surgeon, to be assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 2, 1876, vice Laub, deceased; Maj. Ebenzer Swift, Surgeon, to be assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 31, 1876, vice McCormick, promoted; Capt. John S. Billings, Asst. Surg., to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Dec. 2, 1876, vice Cooper, promoted; Capt. Wm. M. Notsou, Asst. Surg., to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Dec. 31, 1876, vice Swift, promoted; *Capt. Joseph R. Gibson, Asst. Surg., to be surgeon, with the rank of major, March 19, 1877, vice Haason, deceased.

Pay Department.—Maj. Franklin E. Hunt, Paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1877, vice Leonard, retired from active service; Maj. Henry Prince, Paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1877, vice Fry, deceased.

Corps of Engineers.—2d Lieut. Henry S. Taber, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1877, vice Weeden, deceased.

First Cavalry.—2d Lieut. John G. Kyle, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1876, vice Upham, appointed regimental quartermaster (h. since deceased); *2d Lieut. Edwin H. Shelton, to be 1st lieutenant, March 30, 1877, vice Kyle, deceased (L).

Fourth Cavalry.—2d Lieut. Abram E. Wood, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1876, vice McKinlay, killed in action with Indians (G).

Fifth Cavalry.—2d Lieut. Frank Michler, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1876, vice Bache, deceased (F).

Sixth Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Edmund C. Hentig, to be captain, Nov. 15, 1876, vice Harper, dismissed (D); 2d Lieut. Austin Henely, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1876, vice Hentig, promoted (A).

Seventh Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Edward S. Godfrey, to be captain, Dec. 9, 1876, vice Weil, deceased (D); 2d Lieut. John W. Wilkin, to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1876, vice Godfrey, promoted (L).

First Artillery.—Capt. John Mendenhall, of the 4th Artillery, to be major, Jan. 10, 1877, vice Brannan, promoted to the 4th Artillery; 1st Lieut. Thomas Ward, to be captain, Nov. 1, 1876, vice Closson, promoted to the 5th Artillery (D); 2d Lieut. Henry L. Harris, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1876, vice Ward, promoted (I).

Fourth Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. Joseph Roberts, to be colonel, Jan. 10, 1877, vice Brooks, retired from active service; Maj. John M. Brannan, of the 1st Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 10, 1877, vice Roberts, promoted (since transferred to 1st Artillery); 1st Lieut. Arthur Morris, to be captain, Jan. 10, 1877, vice Mendenhall, promoted to the 1st Artillery (G); 2d Lieut. Joshua L. Knapp, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1877, vice Morris, promoted (G).

Fifth Artillery.—Capt. H. W. Closson, of the 1st Artillery, to be major, Nov. 1, 1876, vice Seymour, retired from active service; 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Beck, R. Q. M., to be captain, Oct. 30, 1876, vice Piper, deceased (A); 2d Lieut. Alex. L. Morton, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1877, vice Thorp, appointed regimental quartermaster (H).

Fourth Infantry.—Capt. Henry G. Thomas, of the 20th Infantry, to be major, Oct. 22, 1876, vice Chambers, promoted to the 21st Infantry.

Sixth Infantry.—1st Lieut. D. Mortimer Lee, to be captain, Oct. 31, 1876, vice Ames, resigned (I); 2d Lieut. David L. Craft, to be 1st lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1876, vice Lee, promoted (K).

Tenth Infantry.—2d Lieut. Daniel F. Stiles, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1876, vice Hanson, deceased (K).

Eleventh Infantry.—2d Lieut. Benj. D. Boswell, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1877, vice Kyle, dropped for desertion (I).

Twelfth Infantry.—2d Lieut. Geo. S. Wilson, to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1876, vice Camp, deceased (H).

Fifteenth Infantry.—2d Lieut. Wm. O. Cory, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1877, vice Buffam, resigned (K).

Twentieth Infantry.—1st Lieut. Rodney M. Taylor, to be captain, Oct. 22, 1876, vice Thomas, promoted to the 4th Inf. (C); 2d Lieut. Herbert Cushman, to be 1st lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1876, vice Taylor, promoted (A).

Twenty-first Infantry.—Maj. Alex. Chambers, of the 4th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 22, 1876, vice Mack, deceased.

Twenty-second Infantry.—2d Lieut. Fielding L. Davies, to be 1st lieutenant, March 10, 1877, vice Reedy, resigned (B).

Twenty-third Infantry.—2d Lieut. Julius H. Pardee, to be 1st lieutenant, March 16, 1877, vice O'Connor, dismissed (D).

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—1st Lieut. John B. Nixon, R. Q. M., to be captain, Jan. 5, 1877, vice Sheridan, resigned (B).

II. APPOINTMENTS.

Medical Department.—Samuel Q. Robinson, of Mass., to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1877, vice Horton, promoted to surgeon; Wm. B. Davis, of Va., to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1877, vice Happersett, promoted to surgeon.

Pay Department.—Alex. Sharp, of Mo., to be paymaster, with the rank of major, Jan. 26, 1877, vice Hanna, retired from active service; John B. Keefer, of Penn., to be paymaster, with the rank of major, Feb. 13, 1877, vice Halsey, retired from active service; Calver C. Siffert, of N. Y., to be paymaster, with the rank of major, March 3, 1877, vice Hunt, promoted deputy paymaster-general; Joseph W. Wham, of Ill. (late 2d Lieut. 85th Infantry), to be paymaster, with the rank of major, March 3, 1877, vice Prince, promoted deputy paymaster-general.

Post Chaplains.—Geo. Robinson, of N. Y., to be post chaplain, March 1, 1877, vice McLeod, deceased; John Walker Jackson, of Penn., to be post chaplain, March 3, 1877, vice Reese, retired from active service.

Seventh Cavalry.—1. Edwin P. Bfower, of Ohio, to be 2d lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Nave, promoted (D). (Instead of to be 2d lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, as announced in G. O. 103, of Oct. 13, 1876.)

Second Infantry.—7. Wm. C. Mahlenberg, of Penn., to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1876, vice Saron, promoted (C). 13. William Ralph Abercrombie, from at large, to be 2d lieutenant, March 1, 1877, vice McIntyre, killed (E).

Fifth Infantry.—9. Chas. B. Thompson, of Penn., to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1877, vice Hinkle, resigned (F).

Sixth Infantry.—8. Chas. Byrne, of the Dist. of Columbia, to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1877, vice Craft, promoted (F). 11. Edwin R. Ames, of Indiana (late Capt. 6th Infantry), to be 2d lieutenant, March 1, 1877, vice Kowan, transferred to the 2d Artillery (A).

Tenth Infantry.—6. Robert C. Van Vliet, of N. J., to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1876, vice Stiles, promoted (H).

Eleventh Infantry.—10. James E. Macklin, of Indiana (late 2d Lieut. 2d Infantry), to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 12, 1877, vice Shipman, resigned (A).

Twelfth Infantry.—12. Palmer G. Wood, of Cal. (late 1st Lieut. 12th Infantry), to be 2d lieutenant, March 1, 1877, vice Wilson, promoted (K).

Fifteenth Infantry.—14. Alexis R. Paxton, from at large, to be 2d lieutenant, March 3, 1877, vice Cory, promoted (I).

Seventeenth Infantry.—3. Sergt. Wm. I. Cook, Co. D, 15th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1876, vice Brush, promoted (A).

Twentieth Infantry.—4. Fred. Dent Sharp, of Dist. of Columbia, to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1876, vice Cushman, promoted (E).

Twenty-second Infantry.—2. Denis Ryan, of N. Y. (late 1st

Sergt. Co. I, 9th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1876, vice Dykman, resigned (G). (Since resigned). 5. John J. Crittenden, of Ky., to be 2d lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1876, vice Macklin, dismissed (I). (To be Continued).

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1877.

Major-General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Military Division of Atlantic, New York City.

GENERAL: I now have the honor to enclose you certified copies of the letters of the Hon. Secretary of War of April 3 last, and of the President of the United States, of the same date, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the State House, at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock M. You will please cause the order to be executed precisely at the time and in the manner described in said letters, and report the fact promptly to these Headquarters.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN.

W. D., SURG.-GEN. OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1877.

Circular Order No. 1.

The attention of the Medical Officers of the Army is called to the following communication addressed to them by Asst. Surg. Elliott Coues, U. S. A.

It is hoped that their assistance and co-operation will be cheerfully given for the reasons stated and in the manner indicated by Dr. Coues.

OFFICE OF U. S. GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1877.

To the Medical Officers of the Army:

Medical Officers of the Army, and others who may be interested in the matter, are respectfully and earnestly invited to co-operate with the undersigned in the preparation of a work entitled "History of North American Mammals," to be published by the Government.

It is now twenty years since the last general work upon the Quadrupeds of this country appeared. The progress of our knowledge during this period renders the demand for a new treatise imperative. It is proposed to make the forthcoming "History" a standard scientific treatise, covering the whole ground, and fully exhibiting the present state of our knowledge of the subject. The plan of the work may be briefly indicated; its scope includes—

1. The Classification of North American Mammals according to the latest and most approved views of leading zoologists, including diagnoses of the orders, families, genera, and species.
2. The most acceptable Nomenclature of each species and variety, with extensive Synonymy.
3. The elaborate technical Description of each species and variety, including much anatomical detail, especially respecting the skull and teeth.
4. The Geographical Distribution of the species—an important matter, concerning which much remains to be learned.
5. The "Life-histories" of the species, or an account, as full and complete as it can be made, of their habits. This is also a matter requiring much further study.
6. The Bibliography of the subject.

While the strictly scientific character of the work will be maintained, the "life-histories," being of general interest, will be directed as far as possible of technicalities, and treated with a free hand, in popular style. The author has long been engaged gathering material for this work, already far advanced, and hopes to publish at no distant day. His resources and facilities for the preparation of the descriptive and other technical portions of the treatise have been ample; but he has still, in common with other naturalists, much to learn respecting the Geographical Distribution and Habits of North American Mammals. To these points, therefore, special attention is invited with the expectation that much important and valuable information may be secured with the assistance of Medical and other Officers of the Army, many of whom enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a knowledge of this subject, and whose individual experiences, in many cases, represent a fund of information not yet on scientific record, but which, it is hoped, may now be made fully available.

Specimens of common and well known animals, especially if bulky, are of course less desirable than those of rare and obscure species; but specimens of any species secured beyond the ordinary geographical range, or illustrating unusual conditions, such as albinism, melanism, or malformations, or representing embryonic stages of growth, are always in demand. Small dry parcels may be conveniently mailed direct to the undersigned; large packages should be sent in accordance with Circular Order No. 2, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office, April 13, 1875, (copy herewith), or by express, if the Quartermaster's Department cannot furnish transportation. Specimens, after examination by the undersigned for the purposes of the work in hand, will be deposited, in the name of the donor, in the Army Medical Museum, or in the National Museum.

It is proper to add, that for all information or specimens furnished, full credit will be given in every instance, both in the text of the treatise in which such material is utilized, and in the records and publications of the Museum in which it is finally deposited; and that the author will regard co-operation in this work as a personal favor, to be fully appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

ELLIOTT COUES,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

S. O., W. D., March 29, 1877.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause recruits to be forwarded to the points hereinafter mentioned for assignment as follows: All disposable white recruits (via Caddo station) to Fort Sill, Ind. T., to the 4th Cavalry; all disposable colored recruits to San Antonio, Texas (via New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Texas), to the 10th Cavalry.

G. O. 5, DEPT. ARIZONA, March 6, 1877.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the following boundaries of the Military Reservation at Camp Apache, A. T., are announced for the information of all concerned, the tract embraced therein having, by Executive Order of Jan. 26, 1877, been withdrawn from the White Mountain Indian Reservation and restored to the Public Domain.

Commencing at a point known as "Corner I," of survey made by 1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, A. D. C. and Acting Engineer Officer, in March, 1876, situated north 40 deg. east, and 313 chains distant from flagstaff at Camp Apache, A. T., variation, 13 deg. 48 min. east; thence south, 68 deg. 34 min. west, 360 chains to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation, 13 deg. 45 min. east; thence south, 7 deg. 15 min. west, 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation, 13 deg. 43 min. east; thence north 68 deg. 34 min. east, 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, variation, 13 deg. 42 min. east; thence north 7 deg. 15 min. east, 240 chains to corner I, post in mound of earth, the point of beginning: Comprising 7431.14 acres

CIRCULAR, DIST. N. M., March 23, 1877.

Hereafter, all spring wagons in this District now assigned or to be assigned to posts will be marked with yellow letters, size 1 1/2 inches, on side of wagon, with name of posts. All wagons used in transportation and ambulances to be marked with names of posts to which they belong, and when transferred to other posts or depot, will be marked Tr. and name of post to which transferred below, in black letters on side of wagon, size of letters 1 1/2 inches.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surg. C. Ewen, relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Madison Bks, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 70, M. D. A.)

The instructions heretofore given Post Chaplain J. W. Jackson (recently appointed) to report by letter to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to a post, are revoked, and he will report to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment (S. O., March 30, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations of duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are made: Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S., in addition to his present duties, will relieve Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., of his duties as Depot Commissary at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Capt. Elderkin will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, and relieve Capt. J. F. Weston, C. S., of his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place. Capt. Weston will report by letter to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to duty at posts on the Missouri, Yellowstone, or Big Horn River, or with troops in the field, and, on being relieved from such duty by the Dept. commander, will proceed to Helena, M. T., and assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place (S. O., March 30, W. D.)

The following assignments and changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters are made: Major N. Vedder will report for duty to C. O. Dept. of South; Major J. B. Keefer will repair to Portland, Ore., and report for duty to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Columbia; Major C. W. Wingard, as soon as his health will permit, will repair to Washington, D. C., and report for duty to the Paymaster-General; Major J. R. Wasson will repair to San Antonio, Texas, and report for duty to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Texas; Major J. A. Brodhead is relieved from duty in Dept. of California, and will report for duty to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Mo.; Major J. B. M. Potter is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Mo., and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of Cal. for duty; Major J. W. Wham will repair to Cheyenne, Wyo. T., and relieve Major T. H. Stanton; Major Stanton, on being relieved will repair to Salt Lake City, Utah T., and relieve Major I. O. Dewey; Major Dewey, on being relieved, will repair to N. Y. City and report for duty to Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. Atlantic (S. O., April 3, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. Officer of Dept., will proceed to Forts Morgan and Gaines, Ala., on public business (S. O. 53, D. G.)

Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., April 2 (S. O. 36, D. D.)

Major J. H. Taylor, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will proceed to Forts Clark and Duncan, acting as Special Inspector (S. O. 54, D. T.)

A. Surg. G. H. Torney, M. D., member G. C.-M. Pineville, La., April 2 (S. O. 57, D. G.)

Major C. A. Reynolds, Q. M., Capt. C. P. Eagan, C. S., members G. C.-M. Fort Whipple, A. T., March 19, (S. O. 27, D. A.)

A. Surg. J. W. Brewer, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Bricker, Wyo. T., April 3 (S. O. 43, D. P.)

A. Surg. R. H. White, M. D., member G. C.-M. Ringgold Bks, par. 1, S. O. 20, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 58, D. T.)

As soon as Battery G, 3d Artillery, leaves Indianapolis for Sackett's Harbor, A. Surg. R. W. Shufeldt will proceed to Fort McHenry, complete his unfinished business there, and then comply with the orders from Hdqrs of Army, directing him to report to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 68, M. D. A.)

A. Surg. M. Cooper will remain in San Antonio for the purpose of accompanying to Fort McIntosh Co. D, 10th Infantry, now under orders for that post, and is placed on temporary duty at these Hdqrs while waiting the departure of that company (S. O. 53, D. T.)

Capt. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., is assigned to duty in charge of the transportation of military supplies on Yellowstone and upper Missouri rivers. His station, for the present, will be at Bismarck, D. T. (S. O. 39, D. D.)

Capt. C. McClure, Sub. Dept., Chief C. S. of this Dept., will proceed to Hdqrs Mil. Div. Mo. on public business (S. O. 39, D. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Six months, Post Chaplain T. Mesplie (S. O., April 2, W. D.)

RELIEVED.

A. Surg. T. F. Azpell, from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O., April 2, W. D.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stwd. J. M. McKenzie will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty (S. O. 30, M. D. M.)

Hosp. Stwd. R. E. Eskildson, relieved from duty at Fort Macon, N. C., and will proceed to Columbia, S. C., for duty to relieve Hosp. Stwd. H. J. Hanna; Hosp. Stwd. Hanna will proceed to Fort Macon, N. C., for duty (S. O. 58, D. S.)

Hosp. Stwd. W. Hamberg will accompany Battery G, 3d Artillery, to Madison Bks, and report, by letter, from that post, to these Hdqrs, for further orders (S. O. 68, M. D. A.)

As soon as Co. I, 2d Infantry, leaves Jeffersonville,

for its station in Dept. of South, A. Surg. H. O. Perley will comply with the orders from Hdqrs of Army, directing him to report in person to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 68, M. D. A.)

The following changes in the stations of Hospital Stewards are made: J. D. Sadler, from duty in Mil. Div. of Atlantic, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for assignment to duty; E. M. Tracy, from duty in Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to N. Y. City and report to Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for assignment to duty (S. O., March 29, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 31, 1877:

Co. G, 3d Art., from Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., to Madison Bks, N. Y.
Co. I, 3d Inf., from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Atlanta, Ga.
Co. H, 14th Inf., from Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to Fort Cameron, Utah Territory.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Ft. Steele, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. Augur, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. Pineville, La., April 2 (S. O. 57, D. G.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. G. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; H. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; N. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. H. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. E. F. I. M. Camp Robinson.

Released.—In the case of Private J. Burt, Co. L, Gen. Pope in his review says: The Judge-Advocate of the court erred in not arraigning the prisoner on the charges referred to him from these Headquarters. These charges had been technically corrected by the Judge-Advocate of the Department before reference for trial. It is stated by the Judge-Advocate of the court, in forwarding the proceedings to these Headquarters, that he was ordered by the court to disregard such correction and arraign the prisoner on the charges as originally drawn. In this the court wholly transcended its powers, and the Judge-Advocate of the court should have disregarded such irregular exercise of authority. It is not the province of the court to direct or control the Judge-Advocate as to the form or substance of charges he may have in his possession to be brought before the court for its consideration. The functions of court and prosecutor are separate and distinct in trials before General Courts-martial, and for the blending of them in this case the proceedings are disapproved. The prisoner will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks, Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Change of Station.—Major G. A. Gordon is relieved from duty at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Mo., and will repair to Omaha, Neb., for duty with his regiment (S. O. 29, M. D. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; F. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. Madden, T. C. Tupper, 1st Lieut. L. A. Abbott, C. G. Gordon, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. L. A. Craig, members, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Grant, A. T., April 2 (S. O. 20, D. A.)

Major J. Biddle, member, and 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Whipple, A. T., March 19 (S. O. 21, D. A.)

1st Lieut. G. S. Anderson, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. Camp McDowell, A. T., per S. O. 4, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 24, D. A.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. H. M. Kendall from duty as member G. C.-M. Camp McDowell, A. T., per S. O. 4, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 24, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. A. H. Nave, now at Fort Rice, is appointed Act. Ord. Officer for Depot at Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 38, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. J. M. Bell, 1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., 2d Lieut. H. J. Slocum, members, G. C.-M. Fort Abercrombie, D. T., April 3 (S. O. 36, D. D.)

Capt. O. Hale, H. J. Nowlan, 1st Lieuts. C. C. De Rudio, J. W. Wilkinson, members, and 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., April 2 (S. O. 36, D. D.)

2d Lieut. H. G. Sickel, Jr., member, and Capt. H. Jackson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Totten, D. T., April 12 (S. O. 40, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

Detached Service.—Capt. S. B. M. Young, 1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd, members, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 55, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Union, N. M.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. P. Cusack is appointed

A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Bayard, N. M., vice Lieut. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf., relieved from those duties to enable him to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 16, S. O. 41, c. s., A-G. O. (S. O. 21, D. N. M.).

Rejoin.—Capt. F. T. Bennett will proceed to his proper station, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 23, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. L. H. Carpenter, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 55, D. T.).

Seminole Scouts.—On recommendation of C. O. Seminole Negro-Indian Scouts, at Fort Clark, Tex., Private I. Gordon, Seminole Scout, is appointed Corporal, to date from March 12 (S. O. 53, D. T.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; D. Plattsburg Barracks, Me.

Detached Service.—Capt. F. E. Taylor, J. P. Sanger, 1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, 2d Lieut. C. H. Clark, A. S. Bacon, members, G. C.-M. Washington Arsenal, D. C., April 2 (S. O. 71, M. D. A.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. H. L. Ft. Henry, Md.; B. Ft. Fote, Md.; E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morganton, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. G. I. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. G. Ramsay, J. E. Wilson, 1st Lieut. J. C. Scantling, A. C. Taylor, E. B. Hubbard, 2d Lieut. L. Niles, members, and 1st Lieut. C. O. Howard, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McHenry, Md., March 29 (S. O. 69, M. D. A.).

Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 2d Lieut. H. A. Borup, members, G. C.-M. Washington Arsenal, D. C., April 2 (S. O. 71, M. D. A.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; G. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; E. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; D. E. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley is assigned to duty in office of the Chief Engineer Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 62, D. M.).

Detached Service.—Capt. W. Sinclair, E. Gittings, 1st Lieut. J. F. Mount, G. A. Thurston, J. M. Califf, 2d Lieut. B. H. Randolph, J. R. Williams, members, and 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., March 30 (S. O. 69, M. D. A.).

Capt. A. C. Wildrick, 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, members, and 1st Lieut. L. Smith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Washington Arsenal, D. C., April 2 (S. O. 71, M. D. A.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft. Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., will order all enlisted men now at his post, belonging to the Batt. 4th Art., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., where they will be reported to the A. Adjt.-Gen., Dept. of Cal., for further orders (S. O. 41, D. P.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. Ft. Charlotte, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; D. B. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. D. H. G. I. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga, Ga.; Aiken, S. C.; E. Ellijay, Ga.; K. Newport, Ky.; B. Columbia, S. C.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. X. Baton Rouge Bks, La.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Gageby will inspect at St. Martinville, La., certain subsistence stores (S. O. 55, D. G.).

Capt. J. H. Page will proceed to McComb City, Miss., to inspect money accounts, and certain ordnance and ordnance stores, Q. M. stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, subsistence stores and commissary property (S. O. 54, D. G.).

Major H. L. Chipman, Capt. W. H. Penrose, 2d Lieut. A. Williams, members, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Belger, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Pineville, La., April 2 (S. O. 57, D. G.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.

Detached Service.—Col. F. F. Flint, 1st Lieut. H. Neide, J. Scott, 2d Lieut. A. B. Crittenden, members, and 1st Lieut. T. E. True, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Bridger, W. T., April 3 (S. O. 42, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Until May 31, 2d Lieut. J. H. Whitten (S. O., March 30, W. D.).

Resigned.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. J. H. Whitten has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31 (S. O., March 30, W. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls, member, G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., April 2 (S. O. 36, D. D.).

1st Lieut. J. F. Munson, member, G. C.-M. Fort Seward, D. T., April 5 (S. O. 40, D. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, Capt. R. Comba, 1st Lieut. J. H. Bradley, 2d Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, G. S. Young, F. Woodbridge, S. R. Douglas, members, and Capt. W. Clifford, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Baker, M. T., April 30 (S. O. 40, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. T. Smith, 1st Lieut. F. T. Adams, members, G. C.-M. Camp Grant, A. T., April 2 (S. O. 20, D. A.).

1st Lieut. B. Aldrich, R. Q. M., 1st Lieut. J. O'Connell, members, G. C.-M. Fort Whipple, A. T., March 19 (S. O. 21, D. A.).

1st Lieut. F. A. Whitney, A. D. C., 2d Lieut. N. F. Cunningham, members, G. C.-M. Camp McDowell, A. T., per S. O. 4, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 24, D. A.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. W. H. McMinn from duty as member G. C.-M. Camp McDowell, A. T., per S. O. 4, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 24, D. A.).

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C. and A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., to make the required inspection of money accounts of Major G. G. Hunt, 1st Cav., and Capt. W. H. H. Benjard, C. E. (S. O. 53, D. G.).

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. W. E. Hoffman will rejoin his proper station (S. O., March 30, W. D.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. H. I. K. Ft. McKavett, Texas; D. E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—The two companies (D and E) now in San Antonio, Tex., will for the present be considered as the garrison of the Post of San Antonio (S. O. 55, D. T.).

1st Lieut. J. F. Stretch, J.-A. of G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 55, D. T.).

Military Prisoners.—The C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward under a guard, to be furnished from Co. E, commanded by 2d Lieut. C. E. Bottsford, W. Kennedy, late private Co. B, 8th Cav., B. Isiah and J. Pelton, late private Co. A, H. Price, late private Co. C, A. Cuffy, late private Co. K, T. R. Graves and G. Payne, late private Co. L, 10th Cav., C. Everett, late private Co. B, D. George, late private Co. G, W. Wirges, late private Co. K, 10th Inf., E. R. Addir, late private Co. C, and G. W. Turner, late private Co. E, 11th Inf., and J. Lewis, late musician Co. F, 25th Inf., now in confinement at his post, to the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 53, D. T.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 55, D. T.). Major C. G. Bartlett will proceed to Yankton, D. T., on public business, and on completion thereof will return to St. Paul (S. O. 39, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, Adjt., Cheyenne Agency, D. T. (S. O. 39, D. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hallack, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. H. L. Haskell to conduct insane soldiers to Government Asylum, Washington (S. O. 27, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. H. G. Brown, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 55, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. E. C. Woodruff, Camp Mojave (S. O. 22, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. B. H. G. K. D. F. New Orleans, La.; I. Vicksburg, Miss.; C. Baton Rouge, La.; E. Little Rock, Ark.

Detached Service.—Capt. F. E. DeCourcy, R. A. Torrey, W. M. Waterbury, 1st Lieut. H. M. McCawley, J. S. Bishop, E. Griffith, 2d Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, W. S. Davies, J. B. Goe, C. S. Hall, members, and 1st Lieut. J. C. Chance, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, La., March 28 (S. O. 54, D. G.).

1st Lieut. F. Baker, Adjt., 2d Lieut. B. H. Gilman, members, G. C.-M. Pineville, La., April 2 (S. O. 57, D. G.).

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Morrow, Capt. H. C. Pratt, 2d Lieut. G. R. Cecil, members, and 1st Lieut. H. G. Cavanaugh, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Little Rock Bks, Ark., April 7 (S. O. 58, D. G.).

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. J. Fornance, New Orleans, La., extended ten days (S. O. 54, D. G.).

Released.—In the case of Sergt. W. T. Waterman, Co. B, it appears from the record that the officer of the guard was the only witness called for the prosecution, and he testifies that he knew nothing about the escape of the prisoner from the guard except what was reported to him by the accused—which testimony does not show that there was any neglect of duty, except the fact that a prisoner did escape from the guard during the tour of guard of the accused. As to the manner of escape, the precautions taken, if any, and the character of the neglect, the record is silent. The evidence adduced does not, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, show neglect on the part of the accused, and he fails to see why other evidence was not introduced for the prosecution. The only clear statement of all the circumstances in the case is set forth by the accused in his statement to the court. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved by Gen. Augur, and Sergt. Waterman will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. G. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartstiff; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

Released.—The proceedings and findings in the case of Sergt. J. H. Kensteiner, Co. I, sentenced "to be reprimanded by his Commanding officer," are approved by Gen. Crook. The sentence is disapproved. It is inadequate to the punishment of the offence proven, and not in conformity to the better usage of the Service. When reprimands are to be made, they should proceed from the commander authorized to confirm the proceedings and execute the sentence, who alone has the record before him, upon which such reprimand should be predicated. To authorize an inferior officer to announce reprimands directed by a General Court-martial, is to introduce a custom not approved by the usages of war, or any known principle governing military punishment. Sergt. Kensteiner will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. * F. and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. * E. * Mobile, Ala.; B. * Jackson, Miss.; I. * Shreveport, La.; C. * Little Rock, Ark.; A. * K. * Huntsville, Ala.; H. * Monroe, La.

** New Orleans, temp. duty.*

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.; B. C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. Chance, member, G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., April 2 (S. O. 36, D. D.).

Capt. W. M. VanHorne, member, and 2d Lieut. W. I. Cook, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Abercrombie, D. T., April 3 (S. O. 36, D. D.).

Capt. C. E. Bennett, H. S. Howe, members, G. C.-M. Fort Seward, D. T., April 5 (S. O. 40, D. D.).

Capt. C. E. Bennett, member, G. C.-M. Fort Totten, D. T., April 13 (S. O. 40, D. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgfield, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; A. Spartanburg, S. C.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft. Ripley; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent, members, G. C.-M. Fort Abercrombie, D. T., April 3 (S. O. 36, D. D.).

Capt. J. H. Patterson, 1st Lieut. H. Cushman, 2d Lieut. J. F. Huston, members, and 2d Lieut. P. Tilton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Seward, D. T., April 5 (S. O. 40, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt, Capt. A. A. Harbach, 1st Lieut. H. Cushman, 2d Lieut. A. Reynolds, members, G. C.-M. Fort Totten, D. T., April 13 (S. O. 40, D. D.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. F. D. Sharp is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks, Ohio, and will join his company (S. O., April 3, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. R. M. Taylor, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 38, D. D.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Stevens, Oregon; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Sergeant Pentz.—We clip the following from the Washington Star, March 23: "The body of Charles A. Pentz, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the left temple with a pistol at Myers' hotel, in this city, Friday evening, was taken to Baltimore Saturday night and conveyed to the residence of his father, No. 93 East Biddle street, near Washington street. The funeral takes place to-day. The Baltimore Sun says: Pentz was 26 years of age, a native of Baltimore, and worked as a machinist when a lad at the bell foundry of Henry McShane and Co., North street. During the last part of the late Civil War he was a musician in Co. A, Capt. W. E. Conoway, 11th Maryland regiment. Just after the war he enlisted in the Navy on the *Shavmut*, stationed at Norfolk. For the past eight years he had been a sergeant in the 21st Inf., now stationed at Fort Vancouver, W. T. He was a member of Co. H, Capt. W. F. O'Beirne's, and had previously belonged to Co. G, stationed at Fort Klamath. In his discharge, the major of his regiment, Edwin C. Mason, speaks of him as a brave and gallant soldier, an excellent man, sober, honest and capable; served through the Modoc war, and during all his military career was stationed in the West. About fifteen months ago he became an enthusiast on the subject of religion, and worked as an exhorter. He was a member of the choir at the fort. He returned from the West to his relatives in Baltimore on Sunday, March 11, having received his discharge from the Army. On Wednesday last he went to Washington, and his relatives heard nothing from him until the news of his suicide reached them. He had been poor in health, and this, it is thought, with perhaps an excess of religious enthusiasm, prompted the act. It is possible that after leaving the Army, being unable to obtain work, he went to Washington to seek a Government appointment of some character, and failing in this became discouraged."

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort Macinac, Mich.; G. H. I. T. E. Ft. Glendive Creek, M. T.; F. Ft. Cantonment Tongue River.

Detached Service.—Capt. F. Clarke will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 38, D. D.).

Capt. F. Clarke, member, G. C.-M. Fort Seward, D. T., April 5 (S. O. 40, D. D.).

26TH INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and Co. D, G. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. E. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. P. Fort Riley, Kas.; R. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Promoted.—2d Lieut. J. H. Pardee to be 1st Lieut. vice O'Connor, dismissed, which carries him to Co. C, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 59, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Patton.—Headquarters and A. B. P. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. A. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. A. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. H. Wygan, member, G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex. (S. O. 58, D. M.)

Resigned.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. E. S. Beacom has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 31 (S. O., March 3), W. D.

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Atwell.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. Fort Stockton, Tex.; C. Fort Clark, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Stockton will forward any prisoners now in confinement at his post, under a guard, commanded by 1st Lieut. H. P. Ritzau to the post of San Antonio (S. O. 54, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One year, with permission to go beyond sea, Capt. C. Bentzoni (S. O., March 28, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ended Saturday, March 31, 1877.

1st Lieut. J. G. Kyle, 1st Cav.—Died March 9, 1877 at Xenia, Ohio.

2d Lieut. E. S. Beacom, 24th Inf.—Resigned March 31, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, April 3: Capt. R. F. Frank, 1st Art.; Major J. W. Todd, Ord. Dept.; Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A courier from Spotted Tail's band arrived at Capt. Vroom's camp, near Deadwood, April 4, and reports that Spotted Tail, Crazy Horse, and nine hundred of his warriors, camped on the Belle Fourche, about fifty miles north, en route for the reservation, to accept the terms of peace. Sitting Bull still holds out, but has but few warriors.

RENEGADE CHIRICUHUAS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs a few days ago telegraphed to Agent Clum, at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, as follows:

If practicable, take Indian police and arrest renegade Chiricahuas at Southern Apache Agency. Seize stolen horses in their possession. Restore the property to rightful owners. Remove the renegades to San Carlos and hold them in confinement for murder and robbery. Call on military for aid if needed.

The following reply was received April 2:

I start a company of Indian police for New Mexico to-morrow. Another company will join me at Silver City. I have asked Generals Kautz and Hatch to co-operate.

JOHN P. CLUM, Agent.

The Indian police referred to number between one hundred and fifty and two hundred "braves," who were organized and trained for duty by Agent Clum about two years ago, and have rendered remarkably good service in preserving order at the reservation, where nearly five thousand Indians are congregated, without any U. S. troops (9) in the neighborhood. The "renegade Chiricahuas" spoken of are the few hundred members of that tribe who refused to consent to removal to the San Carlos reservation. They have ever since given more or less trouble by running off stock, etc., and within the last few months have murdered several settlers.

THE TROWEL-BAYONET.

Major Sir Rose Price, in his entertaining book the "Two Americas," pays a very handsome compliment to the trowel-bayonet. He saw it while visiting certain frontier posts in 1875. He says:

Most people who pay any kind of attention to military matters will, I fancy, allow that the days when battles were won by charges of the bayonet are practically ended; and a Government like that of the United States, who have lately had all the experience of a long and severe war in their own country, ought to be considered no mean judges of a weapon which, without hesitation, they have adopted for their Army. The system of tactics most likely to find favor (at any rate for the commencement of all great battles) will cause the frequent use of long lines of skirmishers on each side, and where the ground is open a decided advantage must necessarily accrue to the men who, armed with the trowel-bayonet, have the ready means always at hand of throwing up or otherwise improving any natural cover they may take shelter in. With an Army so numerically weak as ours (the British), it behoves the authorities to render the small force they have the control of as efficient as possible; and though the adoption into the service of this novel weapon would possibly meet with opposition from the pipe-play school of soldiers who study appearances more than utility, I cannot help believing that the practical man would immediately see its advantages over the present comparatively useless bayonet, and gladly approve of the change.

OUR INDIANS IN BRITISH EYES.

The English officer referred to above, differs from many who are fond of pointing to Canada as an example of successful Indian government. His suggestions with regard to the solution of the Indian problem are in conformity with the ideas of the best informed students of human nature, and the progress of civilization:

"This comparison between ourselves and the Americans is, however, neither fair nor generous, the conditions respecting the peculiar position of the respective tribes of Indians in the two countries being widely different. In 'the Dominion' they inhabit land which nothing but immense labor and the expenditure of

capital can ever render available for agricultural purposes. Their territories are almost absolutely valueless owing to the density of timber and dearth of labor required to clear them. In fact, we do not want the land or the Indians, yet we make a virtue (value) of making the Yankees of permitting them to use it.

With the Americans it is different. Much of the land occupied by Indians is of the very highest agricultural value. I have frequently hunted over miles and miles of magnificent country, which remains entirely unoccupied, simply on account of the danger which would incur from close proximity to such disreputable neighbors, and when it is remembered that the unproductive nature of the Red man, who lives entirely by the capture of wild animals, and who even breeds cattle for his support, that at least one hundred times the acreage occupied by a 'white' is necessary for his support, one will see that the position of the Americans is by no means as easy as ours.

The national wish of the United States is most unquestionably to treat these people fairly, though the means they adopt are wrong in every respect. An attempt to do so through much to be deplored maxim, which has been the policy of the Sioux, is that "No Indian shall be taken until he is a dead Indian," and under the existing state of affairs the proverb is literally true. It is not only a maxim, but a policy, and one which we have been unwilling to preserve these people, who are now being arbitrarily possessed of their lands, there is only one possible method of doing so, and that is to be done at once. An accurate register of all Indian children and births should be kept at the reservation, and for these young children an education should be provided. As they grow up, agricultural and mechanical labor should be added; land should be taken up, suitable for their labor, and all the male Indians who have been educated at the schools, and taught Christianity, compelled, if necessary by force, to work and conduct themselves properly. This work should be supervised by persons sufficiently well paid to induce them to perform their duty to accept the situation. The enormous money derived from this source (and it would be considerable, were the plan properly carried out), should be applied solely for purposes of bettering the condition of the tribe—in fact, from the time the Indian child went to school until he was grown up, his house, and possibly had married and children of his own, and given the very changes of fortune and improbability of his ever relapsing into his native barbarism, he should be entirely and solidly under the control of the State, and almost a slave, except that whatever he succeeded in making would be entirely for his own benefit. The grown-up Indian of the present might be permitted to die out quietly. As well attempt to teach a hippopotamus algebra, as a "Brave" or "Brave," civilization. Continue, therefore, to feed him on the reservation as of old, and keeping him out of mischief as much as possible, devote attention solely to his children.

This plan requires time, patience, and much determination, but it is the only one that will ever succeed; and, if adopted, in thirty years from now the old Indians will have mostly disappeared, and the reservations might entirely be handed over to their reformed children, who will have become an agricultural or pastoral race, and require no nurse-tenders no longer."

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

WORK FOR SECRETARY THOMPSON.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has been out bravely to sweep the parasites and idlers from the Navy Department. He has just issued an order for the immediate dismissal of all persons who are on the pay rolls without performing actual duty, and will throw hundreds of mendicant or idling favorites upon their own resources. It is known that Secretary Robeson managed the Department as if its chief purpose was to carry elections, and all cases and hundreds of political bums, no matter to what party they professed to belong, were provided for as far as possible under fraudulent contractors. All this Secretary Thompson proposes to stop, and if he will stand squarely to his own good work, he will do much for both public morality and public economy.

But Secretary Thompson, if sincere in his promise of naval reform, as we believe him to be, must not stop with the dismissal of idlers about the navy-yards. The sore of profligacy goes much deeper than the surface blots of petty supernumeraries. The whole contract system of the Navy Department has been debauched until legitimate competition in its business has been driven away, leaving reckless men, who are ever ready to conspire to impose upon the Government, to deal with the Department. It has been conspicuous in Philadelphia, and Secretary Thompson should clear the decks promptly and thoroughly for his new system of demanding an honest service for an honest compensation. If he will call Admiral Preble or Captain Wells into his council, he will learn that either incompetency, corruption or criminal carelessness or all, have characterized many of the most important public transactions connected with the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

He can turn to the official testimony and report of the Naval Committee of the House, and he can call in such admittedly honest and faithful officers as Preble and Wells, who have official knowledge of the management of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and he cannot be long in learning that it is his duty to clear out the official chums of contractors and fill their places with incorruptible and vigilant officers. There is doubtless much such work to be done in Washington and wherever there is a navy-yard, or a naval contract; but none can present more imperative necessities for revolutionary regeneration than Philadelphia, and Secretary Thompson will be cheered in the task by every honest man of every party. Move on!

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief.
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor I. Hanscom.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John L. Worden.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. Caldwell.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Lt. Comdr. Chas. H. Davis, Acting Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, "Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, "New York.
Commodore John C. Fehlgner, "Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, "Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, "League Island, Penn.
Captain Earl English, "Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, "Pensacola, Fla.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

COMMODORE AMMEN returned to Washington last Saturday.

THE *Vandalia* and *Marion* were at Nice on the 18th of March.

THE *Ranger* is at New York, waiting inspection before leaving for China.

THE *Adams*, at Norfolk, has been inspected by the Inspection Board, and will be detained a short time before leaving for Rio, for slight repairs.

COMMANDER RICHARD L. LOW left Washington, April 4, in company with the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, for a short visit to his home at Terre Haute, Ind.

REAR ADMIRAL and Mrs. Stembel, after spending the winter at the Ebbitt House, in Washington, left April 3, for New York, much to the regret of numerous friends.

THE *Lackawanna* left the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 20, for Mazatlan, Mexico, to inquire into the alleged improper detention of certain American vessels.

ORDERS went out in the last steamer from New York, March 30, to Rear-Admiral Preble, at Panama, commanding the South Pacific station, to proceed on the arrival of the *Seatare* at Aspinwall, on a cruise along the coast of South America.

THE *Tallapoosa*, on her return to Washington, is to go to Norfolk for the purpose of conveying or towing the monitors, now there, to Washington, for the purpose of being put into fresh water. The *Tallapoosa* arrived at Philadelphia, April 1, and expected to leave for Norfolk April 3.

In the execution of a clause in the Sundry Civil Service act passed at the last session of the Congress, Miss Vinnie Ream has been paid the second installment, \$5,000, due under her contract for a colossal statue of Admiral Farragut. The whole cost of the statue is to be \$20,000.

THE *Powhatan* has gone to Port Royal for the purpose of conveying the ironclad *Dictator* to League Island, after which she will go to Annapolis, to transfer the greater part of her crew to the practice ship *Constellation*. The *Minnesota* takes the place of the *Powhatan*, at New York, as flagship of Vice-Admiral Rowan.

His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, returned the call of Port Admiral Rowan, at New York, March 29, and was appropriately received on board the flagship *Powhatan*, as captain of the *Sestland*, in deference to his wishes. On his leaving the ship he was saluted as a member of the royal family.

REAR-ADMIRAL MURRAY announces his intention to leave in the *Pensacola* for San Francisco after the arrival of mail steamer due March 25. He will touch at the intermediate ports on Central American and Mexican coast, and may not reach San Francisco until late in August. He advises for the present communication via the Isthmus of Panama.

The following naval officers were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week: Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Captains Samuel P. Carter, Clark H. Wells, Stephen P. Quackenbush and William Truxtun, Lieutenant E. J. Arthur, Medical Director Joseph Wilson, Pay Director Joseph C. Eldredge, Passed Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thompson, Assistant Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany and Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, Jr.

THE Navy Department withdrew from public sale the *Susquehanna* at New York, and the *Potomac* at Philadelphia, which had been advertised. The *Sotane* was bid off at Portsmouth, N. H., for \$17,250, but the Department declined to confirm the sale. The public impression seems to be that a few parties control the bids for vessels of the Navy offered at auction, and that they are often sold for much less than their value.

"ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN," as was illustrated in the *Hartford's* experience before she finally got to sea. One of the pilot boats at Norfolk ran too close under her stern, just before daylight, and seriously damaged her steam cutter which was tied behind, and the *Hartford* got foul of the Norwegian bark *Vassa* in going out the Capes. The Government generally has to "settle up" for its accidents, but it is seldom it can recover for those of others.

A COURT of Inquiry, of which Captain De Kraft is president, Naval Constructor Webb and Chief Engineer Robie members, and Captain Bartlett of the Marine Corps judge-advocate, convened at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 4th April, for the purpose, it is reported, of investigating transactions connected with the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Rumors have been floating around of the making of large contracts, breaking up of materials and the disposition of the same, for sometime past—the exact nature of which are not supposed to have been known to the Department.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEO. H. PREBLE was at Panama in his flagship the *Omaha*, on the 18th of March. In a general order he announces the following as his staff: Capt. L. A. Kimberly, chief of staff; Lieut. A. M. Thackara, flag lieutenant; A. M. Massie, Secretary to commander-in-chief; Ensign E. L. Reynolds, aid to commander-in-chief; Frederick W. Dow, clerk to commander-in-chief; Fleet Marine Officer Capt. W. Wallace; Fleet Engineer Albert Aston; Fleet Surgeon G. R. Brush. Affairs on the Isthmus are reported as tranquil, the residents of Panama entertaining no apprehension of any revolutionary action at that point.

NEWS DESPATCHES, by cable, report the arrival of the *Trenton* at Lisbon, after a passage of about nineteen days from New York, with her machinery disabled. The report has not yet been confirmed officially. Disabled or not she has, if the date of her arrival be correct, made quite a favorable passage, and, doubtless, most of the way under sail. It has been made by some of our steam vessels of war in 15 and 17 days, and by the old sailing ship *Guard* in 21 days. Official reports of her behavior and the performance of her engines and machinery are waited for with a good deal of interest.

THE latest official despatches report Rear-Admiral Worden at Nice, March 15, awaiting the arrival of the *Marion* and *Vandalia*, when he would proceed to Lisbon for the purpose of establishing the naval depot there, which is to be removed from Nice. He probably reached Lisbon soon after the arrival of the *Trenton* from the United States. All the squadron, or the greater part of it, will soon return to the Eastern Mediterranean, in view of the disturbed condition of affairs, and the probability of hostilities between Russia and the Porte. Commander H. B. Robeson has arrived at Washington, having given up the command of the *Vandalia*, at Constantinople, Feb. 25.

THE Norfolk *Day Book* of March 31, contains the following paragraph: George Sewell, our old shipmate in the *Scorpion* during the Mexican war, has been ordered to the Navy-yard in charge of the Steam Engineering Department. Chief Engineer Sewell entered the Navy March 13th, 1837, and has seen a line of continuous duty ashore and afloat for thirty years, and out of that time been about three years unemployed. He stands No. 3 on the list of Chief Engineers, and has the relative rank of captain. From the known ability of our friend Sewell he will inspire his department with a healthful influence, doing honor to himself and justice to the Government.

THE following is a complete list of the officers of the *Hartford* which sailed from Hampton Roads on Wednesday, March 28, for a cruise to the Windward Islands: Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, commanding U. S. naval force, North Atlantic Station; Capt. S. B. Luce, commanding and chief of staff; Lieut. Chas. P. Shaw, aide and flag lieutenant; Master Chauncey Thomas, aide and signal officer; John S. Stodder, secretary; Lieut. Com. P. F. Harrington, ex-officer; Lieuts. C. H. Black, W. T. Swinburne, B. F. Tiley, S. A. Simons, F. M. Wise, C. H. Arnold; Master C. H. Lyman; Midshipmen C. H. Amsden, Chas. Laird, M. L. Wood, E. D. Bostick, J. A. Shearman, Jas. T. Smith, F. B. Vinton, W. B. Caperton, L. K. Reynolds, J. C. Gillmore, R. T. Mulligan; Chief Engineer Harman Newell, fleet engineer; P. A. Engineer J. A. B. Smith; Asst. Engineer C. A. Strange; Pay Inspector Edward May, fleet paymaster; Medical Inspector R. C. Dean, fleet surgeon; Asst. Surgeons C. G. Herndon and E. Norfleet; Chaplain D. H. Tribou; Capt. H. J. Bishop, U. S. M. C., fleet marine officer; 2d Lieut. W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C.; Admiral's Clerk T. V. Brittingham; Captain's Clerk Geo. E. Hyatt; Pay Clerks C. C. Pearson and A. F. Perkins; Boatswain E. Bousall; Gunner W. Wilson; Carpenter W. A. Barry; Sailmaker J. C. Herbert.

UNDER article 55, Government of the Navy, the power to order a Court of Inquiry has been restricted to the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or the commander of a fleet or squadron, although a further extension of the authority to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy might with advantage be given by legislation. The superintendent has the power, under the act of June 23, 1874, and it is his duty, to

order a Court-martial to try cadets charged with hazing, but the preliminary steps to determine the propriety of exercising this authority has heretofore been in the shape of boards of investigation. Many other violations of discipline and regulations at the Academy have been investigated in the same manner. No one is under oath when these inquiries are conducted, although statements are given on honor. The present Secretary of the Navy not considering this the most satisfactory mode of reaching the facts, and unwilling to take summary action by dismissing a cadet charged with falsehood, immoral and disreputable conduct, without a full and fair hearing, and having the charge clearly established, has concluded to convene Courts of Inquiry, under his own authority, in serious cases requiring it. A court so organized is now sitting at Annapolis, composed of officers of the Academy, for the purpose of inquiring into certain charges made against two or three of the cadets. Upon the report of such a court, the Secretary will be enabled to determine the proper step to be taken, with the view of upholding the honor and discipline of the institution, and at the same time do no violence to the rights or feelings of any cadet by an unwarranted dismissal.

THE official report of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1875, is out. Its labors embraced 94 sea and inland ports, the number of sick and disabled seamen relieved by its agency being 15,009, who received in all 405,665 days' attendance; 12,939 of the number were treated in hospitals, their stay averaging 31.15 days each, and the mortality amounting to 3.57 per cent., and 2,070 were relieved at the surgeon's offices. The number applying for and obtaining medical assistance during the year was greater than ever before, owing partly to the dulness and the fact that sickness is always more prevalent among the unemployed than the workers—and partly to the hardships of an unusually severe winter. Owing to the former cause the receipts from the hospital tax were reduced to \$338,893.78, the net expenditures out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the Service being \$404,390.60. All vessels are rated for hospital tax in accordance with the average number of seamen required to navigate them, the estimate being made on the basis of their tonnage, rigging, and the nature of their traffic. Foreign seamen and men employed on vessels not paying the tax—such as those of the Navy, Coast Survey, etc.—are admitted on the payment of 75 cents per day. The report recommends the establishment of a hospital at Hyannis, in Massachusetts, where the demands for relief during the three previous years had been 45 per cent. greater than at Portland, the cost not to exceed \$16,000, and the recommendation for the construction of a marine hospital for New York, to cost about \$250,000, is renewed.

As we announced last week, the *Plymouth*, whose presence at Philadelphia during the Centennial was most apropos, and which was visited and admired by thousands of our countrymen, is to ascend the Mississippi. How far she will go will depend on the judgment of Captain Barrett, who is a good seaman, in salt water at any rate. None of our vessels of war have been up the Mississippi beyond New Orleans since the memorable events of 1861 to 1865, and it will no doubt be gratifying to the people along the banks of that noble stream to be able to go aboard of such a ship as the *Plymouth*, where they will meet with nothing but good will and courtesy. The new Secretary has struck a good key in deciding to order the *Plymouth* to Vicksburg, or further if advisable, and thus enable many who could not do so otherwise, to form a correct idea of a well armed, well manned, and well drilled ship of war. The New Orleans *Picayune* says of her trip: The *Plymouth*, under the popular and gallant Comdr. Edw. Barrett, will leave here on Monday next, at 10 A. M., for Vicksburg, touching at all intermediate points, and anchoring every night, for the purpose of affording the people dwelling along the banks of the Father of Waters an opportunity to visit that staunch and well-known war vessel. We understand that it is the desire of the United States Navy Department to extend a courtesy to both the people of Louisiana and Mississippi, by familiarizing them with one of the best floating branches of the Service. Our friends in Louisiana and in the neighboring State may rest assured that they will be warmly welcomed and all attention showed them by Comdr. Barrett and his gentlemanly officers. It is to be hoped that the visit to one of our best ships, as the *Plymouth* undoubtedly is, will be the means of securing friends in Washington—among them our representatives in Congress—who will hereafter advocate many improvements now needed by our Navy, at present unprovided with funds to pay both officers and crew. The *Plymouth* will be absent from this port during fifteen or twenty days. We believe that the Secretary of the Navy will become quite popular with our people if he permits the *Plymouth* to remain here for five or six weeks in order that they may visit that vessel and become acquainted with her officers. The fact that the crew of the *Plymouth* is composed of Western men, indicates that the new Secretary of the Navy has at heart not only the friendly relations between his people and ours, but the true interests of his Department. We are informed that there will be excursion trains from various parts of the country

to Vicksburg. The press of that city, and of the State of Mississippi, should make an early call on the officers of the *Plymouth*, that they may guide the public as to the hours of visiting that vessel. The *Plymouth*, after leaving New Orleans will touch at Natchez, Baton Rouge and intermediate places, and particularly she is to be looked for at the evening anchorages, as she will only steam during the day. A bon voyage and a speedy return.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. (Circular.) WASHINGTON, April 3, 1877.

The Secretary of the Navy regrets that it has become his duty to announce to the Officers of the Naval Service that the amount of money found by him in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the appropriation "Pay of the Navy," is insufficient to pay the Officers for the months of April, May and June.

The Secretary proposes to retain as much as may be found necessary of what there is in the Treasury, under "Pay of the Navy," for the purpose of paying allotments to the wives of Officers and sailors whose husbands are abroad in the service of their country, and unable to otherwise provide for them; and in this purpose the Secretary feels that he will be sustained by every high-minded, honorable Officer in the Navy of the United States.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE. REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

MARCH 29.—Passed Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

MARCH 30.—Commodore John Guest, to command the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 16th April.

Assistant Surgeons D. N. Bertolette and J. C. Boyd, to examination for promotion on the 9th April.

APRIL 3.—Chief Engineers J. H. Long, A. Henderson, George D. Emmons and Wm. G. Buehler, and Second Assistant Engineers Hugh H. Cline, A. W. Morley and J. S. Ouden, to temporary duty on the 7th April in connection with the steam trial of the *Ranger*, at New York.

APRIL 4.—Pay Director John S. Cunningham, as purchasing paymaster at San Francisco, Cal.

Pay Director John S. Gulick, to delay reporting for duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, until further instructed.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry C. Machette, to duty in charge of stores at Key West, Fla.

APRIL 5.—Commander Henry B. Robeson, to command the Despatch.

DETACHED.

MARCH 29.—Master Henry L. Green, from the Hydrographic office, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the *Saratoga*.

MARCH 30.—Captain Earl English, from the command of the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 6th April, but to continue on duty as captain of the yard.

MARCH 31.—Commander Henry B. Robeson has reported his return home, having been relieved of the command of the *Vandalia*, European Station, on the 24th March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 2.—Lieutenant-Commander George E. Wingate, from the *Enterprise*, at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered as executive of the Adams, at Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard P. Leary, from the Adams, at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Enterprise*, at Portsmouth, N. H., as executive.

Master William M. Wood, from the Signal Office, and ordered to the *Saratoga*, at Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector George Peck, from duty as member of the Examining and Retiring Board on the 10th April, and ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, from the Catskill, and ordered to the *Ajax*, at Savannah, Ga.

APRIL 3.—Assistant Surgeon A. C. Hoffinger has reported his return home, having been detached from the store ship *Onward*, South Pacific Station, on the 10th March last, in consequence of condemnation by Medical Survey, and has been placed on sick leave.

APRIL 4.—Pay Director Ed. C. Doran, from duty as purchasing paymaster at San Francisco, Cal., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Inspector Casper Schenck, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on reporting of his relief, but to remain on duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at that yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Silvers has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 19th February last, and has been placed on sick leave.

APRIL 5.—Commander Robert Boyd, Jr., from the command of the Despatch, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Chief Engineer Edward Farmer for six months from the 1st May next, with permission to leave the United States.

To Passed Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner for one week.

To Assistant Engineer James W. Patterson (retired list) for four months from April 10, with permission to leave the United States.

To Ensign Albert C. Michelson, for two weeks from April 7.

To Ensign W. H. Nostrand, for six months from April 3.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant Charles T. Forse has been extended two months.

The leave of Master Martin E. Hall has been extended three months.

The leave of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead has been extended fifteen days.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

The order of Master H. O. Rittenhouse has been so far modified that he will regard himself detached from the receiving ship *St. Louis* on the 30th April instead of the 30th May.

COMMISSIONED.

Captain William N. Jeffers has been reappointed and commissioned as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy from April 10, 1877.

Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from May 12, 1875.

Assistant Paymaster James A. King passed a satisfactory examination for promotion and has been commissioned a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from February 23, 1877.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield for duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea duty.

ORDERS SUSPENDED.

The orders of Pay Inspector Geo. L. Davis to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., have been suspended, and he has been ordered to remain on temporary duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, until further instructed.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHUS OF PANAMA.
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Steamship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. Leaves May 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUS-
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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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PAY OF THE NAVY.

THE Navy is still agitated on the subject of Pay,
and with good reason, for the Secretary of the
Navy announces that the amount of money found by
him in the Treasury of the United States, to the
credit of the appropriation "Pay of the Navy," is
insufficient to pay the Officers for the months of
April, May and June. No more shabby treat-
ment of deserving officers is to be charged to
the account of any government, not hopelessly gone
into bankruptcy, than that which has characterized
the dealings of Congress with the Navy in this matter
of pay. There are just so many officers and men,
with pay and allowances fixed by law, and it is a
simple question of arithmetic to determine how much
is needed to go around in any one year. Yet, to
make a cheap pretence of saving, this sum has been
docked for a succession of years. The natural result
has followed. To eke out the pay of one year the
appropriation for the succeeding year has been anti-
cipitated by a system of borrowing from other heads
of appropriations, or by the indulgence of the finan-
cial agents of the Department, who are usually patri-
otic enough not to let the credit of the Government
suffer. When the new appropriation has become
available, unusual demands have been at once made
on it to satisfy the indebtedness, and it has rapidly
evaporated. The expenditures of the first half of a
fiscal year, as shown by the published reports of the
Department, far exceed those of the last half, and the
practice of anticipating is no doubt the cause of it.
Every year of the last three or four has brought an
additional burden, and each succeeding year has
found the condition of the Naval exchequer a little
worse than that of its predecessor. The only relief
is in a fresh start. The deficiency must be supplied
and adequate appropriations made yearly thereafter.
If this be not done, then the pay of the officers and
men of the Navy must be decreased, the personnel be
reduced, or the vessels be laid up, the officers put on
waiting orders, and the men discharged. It is a
common-sense problem, and assertions of the misuse
or misappropriation of pay will not help to solve it.

Congress should at once supply what it has omitted
to provide—that is, enough under the appropriation
of Pay to fulfil the obligations to those in the Naval
service. Whatever the shortcomings of the Navy
Department under Mr. ROBESON, our Naval officers
are not responsible for them, and his sins should not
be revenged upon them. Nor do we put any faith
in the current stories of the diversion of the appro-
priation for pay of the Navy to other uses; the re-
pairing of vessels, for example, and the payment of

indebtedness under contracts. It is more likely that
other appropriations have been trenched upon for
the benefit of the Naval Pay fund. The practical
question is not how the deficiency has arisen, but
how it is to be met, and that is only by the passage
of a deficiency bill sufficient to meet the obligations
of the Government to the officers and men whose
services it has contracted for. This picayune
business of cutting down appropriations which a
simple sum in arithmetic will show are absolutely
needed, should be put an end to. In the ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL of September 30 last, we showed by
such a sum that \$7,331,841 was required for the pay
of the Navy; and yet the appropriation made by
Congress for the year was over a million and a half
short of this, or \$5,750,000. The appropriation made
for the next fiscal year is but \$6,600,000.

As to certain contracts having been suspended,
and the statement that the great bulk of the recent
deficiency under the head of Pay had been absorbed
in meeting payments under them, or under others of
a like character, we believe it is true that when the
present head of the Navy Department entered office,
he found that, subsequent to the 1st of March last,
several large contracts had been made with well-known
firms to repair monitors, boilers, steam machinery,
etc. These contracts appear to have been conditional
ones, payments in fulfilment of them to be made
when Congress should make appropriations for the
purpose, or when money should be available there-
for. As such contracts were of doubtful legality, it
was manifestly proper that the new administration
should suspend their further execution until the
matter could be considered, and not involve the
Government financially without the necessities of the
Service and undisputed law justified it. Contractors
might take the risk, but the Department is very
properly unwilling to do so. Such seems to be the
condition of this matter. The Pay of the Navy is
not supposed to have been affected by it.

The statutes appear to be tolerably clear on the
subject of contracts. Sec. 3732 provides that no
contract shall be made unless the same is authorized
by law or is under an appropriation adequate for its
fulfilment, except in the War and Navy Depart-
ments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quar-
ters or transportation, which shall not, however,
exceed the necessities of the current year; and sec.
3733 forbids any contract to be entered into for the
erection, repair or furnishing of any public building,
or for any public improvements, which shall bind
the Government to pay a larger sum of money than
the amount in the Treasury appropriated for the
specific purpose. Repairs of vessels can scarcely be
considered one of the exceptions.

CASHIERING AND DISMISSAL.

THERE are many terms with the sound of which
we are familiar and which we may often use with an
assumed confidence in the discharge of duty, but of
their true meaning and correct use we may be almost
entirely ignorant. Especially is this the case with
many legal expressions which are in daily use by
officers of the Army and Navy, and of which the
ordinary text-books furnish but superficial defini-
tions; the time and research required to settle such
points are generally of so formidable a nature as to
daunt the inquirer on the very threshold. It is pecu-
liarly within the province of the Bureau of Military
Justice to make such things clear to the Service, and
the latest contribution of this nature is a very able
and comprehensive essay on the true meaning of the
terms "Dismissal" and "Cashiering," from the pen
of Brevet Lieut. Colonel GUIDO N. LIEBER, Judge-
Advocate Military Division of the Atlantic. Colonel
LIEBER says:

"In the Articles of War of 1806, and the act of
March 3, 1865, chap. 79, sec. 18, which is embodied
in the Revised Statutes as the third of the articles
now in force, four different terms were used to de-
signate the expulsion of a commissioned officer from
the Army by sentence of General Court-martial, viz.:
cashiering, displacement, discharge, and dismissal,
or, as the act cited has it, 'dishonorable dismissal.'
Of these cashiering was mentioned as a penalty ten
times; displacement, once; discharge, once, and dis-
missal, three times. In the new articles only two
terms are used, dismissal thirteen times, and cashier-
ing twice; the latter punishment being now specially

affixed only to the making of a false return under the 8th article, and the receiving and entertaining of a deserter under the 50th. By this slender link, therefore, the term 'cashiering' is retained in the vocabulary of our statutory military law. In view of these changes, two questions suggest themselves:

"1. Is there any difference, in our Service, between cashiering and dismissal? For, if there is, the Revised Statutes have changed the law.

"If no such difference exists, are the two terms equally appropriate, or is one to be preferred?

"It has been held that 'a sentence of cashiering has, by well established practice, the same legal effect as a sentence of dismissal.' Holt's Digest, p. 78. Nevertheless, an impression to the contrary seems still to prevail in our Service, and sometimes finds expression in a sentence awarding both cashiering and dismissal. This impression is founded partly on the fact that in the country from which we derive the greater part of our military law, the two have, in general, not been considered identical by the writers on that subject, and partly on the language of the 17th Article of War [o. s.]. By this article an officer convicted of making a false muster was to be cashiered, and 'thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.' This disqualification for holding any future office, or, more correctly, any office in the military Service, being what was supposed to distinguish cashiering from dismissal. But it is to be observed that the article attached disqualification only to cashiering for making a false muster—not to cashiering generally. If there were any doubt on this point, it would necessarily be removed by the 16th article, by which the same consequences were made to follow 'displacement from office' for offences under it. Now, by the 5th, 6th, and 14th of the new articles, which correspond with the 15th, 16th and 17th of the old, the punishment is 'dismissal,' instead of, as formerly, 'cashiering' and 'displacement,' and the disqualification is attached to that. These are the only instances in which the articles of war expressly impose disqualification for future office. The Government, however, at one time proceeded upon the understanding that every sentence of simple cashiering or dismissal carried with it a disability for future office, which required an express exercise of the pardoning power for its removal. The orders published by the War Department in 1866 (without going further), contain a number of instances of such pardons, and in a printed letter addressed in 1871 to an officer who had been cashiered and dismissed, the Department gave its views quite fully, holding that the 'removal of disability,' which had been granted, was an exercise of the pardoning power, being a declaration and assurance by the Executive that he might again be accepted into the service of the United States. . . .

"GROSE (Mil. Antiq.) defines cashiering as 'a dishonorable dismissal of an officer or soldier.' As applied to the officer, it is, he says, of three degrees. The first is simply a dismissal of an officer from his employment, by a letter from the Secretary of War to him, signifying that His Majesty has no further occasion for his services, or by the sentence of a Court-martial, whereby he is sentenced to be cashiered. The second is dismissing an officer from the Service, and rendering him incapable of serving for the future in any military capacity; and, the third is dismissal with infamy, and degradation from the rank of a soldier and a gentleman—a sentence, the execution of which was attended, according to GROSE, with many ignominious circumstances, more terrible to a man of feeling than death itself. He describes as follows the manner in which such a sentence was executed upon an officer convicted of cowardice at the battle of Falkirk, 1745:

"The line being ordered out under arms, the prisoner was brought to the head of the oldest brigade, completely accoutred, when, his sentence being read, his commission was cancelled, his sword broken over his head, his sash cut in pieces and thrown into his face, and lastly, the provost marshal's servant giving him a kick on the posterior, turned him out of the line. In our own country we had in 1778, an instance of an officer 'dismissed the Service with infamy,' and ordered by Washington to be drummed out of camp 'by all the drums and fifes in the Army.'"

Col. LIEBER discusses the English authorities and shows that, although in one or two cases it seems to have been held differently, nevertheless cashiering and dismissal have been practically treated as of the same effect; simple cashiering not being in general regarded as involving disqualification. He gives in

full a very interesting opinion of a Court-martial held in India, which presents strongly the identity of the penalty of cashiering and dismissal.

"Under the American Articles of War now in force there may be said to be two kinds of dishonorable expulsion from the service of an officer by sentence of Court-martial:

"1. Simple dismissal or cashiering, which are identical in effect, and involve no incapacity for future military employment.

"2. Dismissal or cashiering, with disqualification.

This may be either by express declaration in the sentence, under articles making the punishment discretionary; or by virtue of the legal effect of the articles which specifically annex disqualification to dismissal. These are the 5th, 14th and 15th, and, perhaps, all cases of dismissal or cashiering for cowardice or fraud should be included under this head, in consequence of the provisions of Article 100, which makes it scandalous for officers to associate with persons so convicted, after the required publication of the sentence in the newspapers. The disqualification in all of these cases may be removed by pardon, for even in those cases where it is specifically affixed to dismissal by statute, it is to be remembered that, although within certain general limits Congress may prescribe the qualifications for office, it cannot do so in such a way as to interfere with the pardoning power of the President. A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offence and the guilt of the offender; and when the pardon is full, it releases the punishment and blots out the existence of the guilt; so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offence. If granted after conviction, it removes the penalties and disabilities, and restores him to all his civil rights; it makes him, as it were, a new man, and gives him a new credit and capacity. There is only one limit to its operation; it does not restore offices forfeited, or property or interests vested in others in consequence of the conviction and judgment. Congress cannot inflict punishment beyond the reach of executive clemency. *Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wallace, 381.

"There is, indeed, a doctrine which, however, BISHOP (Criminal Law), speaks of as not well defined and not satisfactory in itself, that a disability, imposed expressly by statute as a consequence of the offence, is not taken away by a pardon. This doctrine is founded on English cases, and is not consistent with our Federal system under which Congress is not, like Parliament, politically omnipotent, but is controlled by a higher political power—the Constitution. . . . There can be no doubt of the correctness of the view that, so far as our Service is concerned, simple 'cashiering' and 'dismissal' are identical in their effect. The Articles of War themselves prove this. The 45th of the old, and the 106th of the new, articles, provide that in time of peace no sentence of a Court-martial directing the 'dismissal' or 'dismissal' of an officer shall be carried into effect, until confirmed by the President. This of course included cashiering, and shows that no distinction is recognized. Except under the 5th, 6th and 14th Articles of War, and, possibly, under the 100th, nothing is necessary to the restoration of an officer either 'cashiered' or 'dismissed,' save reappointment, and confirmation by the Senate; sec. 1228 of the Revised Statutes, in speaking only of officers 'dismissed,' being evidently intended to include 'cashiered' officers, as mentioned in the act on which it is founded. DE HART says: 'That there was no difference intended as to the effect of a sentence, in which either the one or the other term is employed, may be safely inferred from the fact, that whenever incapacity for future service is meant, such purpose is clearly declared.'

"By the resolutions of Congress, of November 7, 1775, it was declared that 'all commissioned officers found guilty by a General Court-martial of any fraud or embezzlement, shall forfeit all his pay, be ipso facto cashiered, and deemed unfit for further service as an officer;' and that 'all commissioned officers' found guilty of embezzling stores taken from the enemy shall likewise forfeit all his pay, be ipso facto cashiered, and deemed unfit for further service as an officer'—showing that the unfitness was not included in the word cashiering.

"But if there be no difference, it becomes a question whether we are not abandoning the better word. 'Cashiering,' has by long usage become an expressive term. Without regard to ulterior legal effects, it certainly means expulsion of a commissioned officer from the Army by sentence of a Court-martial. The single word conveys that idea. But this is not true,

of 'dismissal,' to which it is necessary to add words of qualification in order to give it its full meaning, as 'dismissed the Service of the United States.' In the Articles of War themselves the word is not always used with the same signification. Thus in the 33d it is made an offence to leave the place of parade, etc., before being 'dismissed.' Why then adhere to a term which in itself is not significant of the act, and abandon one which by time-honored usage has become, as a term of military law, unmistakably distinctive?"

It will be recollected that the term of instruction for Cadet Midshipmen at the Naval Academy was increased to six years, commencing with the class of 1873. In June next, therefore, there will be no graduates from that Institution. The young gentlemen class of 1873 will have finished the four years course, and then be sent to sea for two years, during which they will pursue a course of study in the higher branches, get an insight into the practical part of their profession, and on returning to the Academy be examined for graduation as midshipmen. The Academic board are considering the subject of a course of study for them during the two additional years. Congress last session fixed their pay at \$950 or a little less than that of midshipmen, and they will wear the uniform of the latter with the exception of the gold cord around the sleeve.

THE new Navy regulations do not, and it is presumed no one expected them to, give general satisfaction and suit everybody, as will be seen from the growls which begin to come in. Already Regulation Circulars have been issued to supply oversights and omissions, and to make matters more clear. It is almost impossible to perfect a work in all respects, such as that of a book of regulations, and therefore it is not out of the way to correct mistakes which the compilers may not have seen, but which will be discovered under the scrutiny of two thousand pairs of eyes. The new departure in the assignment of staterooms does not please altogether; but the system of assigning was no doubt intentional. The Chief Engineer, the Paymaster, and the Surgeon do not like the idea of giving up the rooms which they have by long usage occupied, not according to rank, but by virtue of their office. These quarters are looked upon as not assigned to the officer, but to the office. They are located, or these officers were located in them, with a regard to their respective duties, and as not to be changed according to circumstances of rank. This matter will doubtless be a bone for future contention, and the result may be a return to the ancient and long existing practice.

THE order of the Secretary of War, which we publish this week, distinctly declares the policy of the new Administration with reference to the use of troops at the South. Its immediate result is the withdrawal from the State House, in Columbia, S. C., of the Corporal's Guard, over whose presence the rival governors have contended. This will, doubtless, be followed speedily by similar action in Louisiana. By the time Congress meets in extra session to consider the Army Appropriation bill, the question which made agreement between the two Houses impossible will have settled itself, and the only dispute will be as to the proper size of our military establishment.

The London Times' Berlin despatch gives some interesting details relative to the solution of the difficulty between Bismarck and the head of the German Admiralty, Von Stosch. Both Prince Bismarck and Gen. Von Stosch were requested to submit reports to the Emperor, who, after perusing these reports, sent an autograph letter to Gen. Von Stosch, saying he had arrived at the conclusion that Prince Bismarck did not intend to attack Gen. Von Stosch when making his remarks in the Reichstag, but only wished to inform the House that Gen. Von Stosch had acted without his consent. The Emperor in conclusion points out that if Prince Bismarck thought it necessary to acquaint the House with his views concerning the proper application of surpluses, this was a mere precautionary measure and no offence to Gen. Von Stosch. The correspondent remarks: "This affair is of considerable constitutional importance. By enforcing the subordination of the German Ministers to the German Premier it establishes a principle in the despatch of Imperial business which has hitherto been unknown in the Prussian and other separate State cabinets." Since the above was written Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation, but has been persuaded to hold it for the present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ARMY REFORM.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: As an extra session of Congress is inevitable for the especial benefit of the Army alone, it is, I believe, hoped by the better class of officers and enlisted men that the strong arm of legislation will not confine itself to the appropriation bill, but adapt sufficient time to give our small Army a thorough overhauling and rid it of all corruption and incumbrances to discipline, from the officer to the private soldier. Commence, for example, on the incorrigible intemperate officers and men alike—some of the former who have been placed in arrest various times and tried by Court-martial for drunkenness, and who by political or other influence still hold commissions regardless of being found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed or cashiered, to the entire disgust of their comrades of unsullied character. Should the Army again be reduced and surplus officers accrue therefrom, why not muster out those of intemperate habits in preference to all others, regardless of rank or previous services rendered during the late war? Resort to the Retiring Board if no other remedy can be found available; remove the impediment to military discipline at all hazards and create *esprit de corps*, which has been yearned for, but alas! in vain. If Uncle Sam feels in duty bound to sustain this class of inefficient officers for faithful services rendered their country, would it not be prudent to retire them at once, and thereby cause vacancies for promotion to officers who by their cardinal virtues can better command the respect of enlisted men? Not a stone should be left unturned in this direction of reform. Remember the old adage, "A good Captain makes a good company."

ELITE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 28, 1877.

ARMY PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: There has been much agitation in Army circles on the subject of Lineal Promotion during the past three or four years, and especially has this vexed topic been discussed by lieutenants. The interpretation of Article 1204, Revised U. S. Statutes, by the War Department, affects promotion to the different grades in the line, differently. The grade of colonel is reached from that of captain, "lineally;" the latter grade, "regimentally." They who advocate lineal promotion would have the above Article affect alike all grades to that of colonel. This certainly would at least possess the merit of uniformity. The opponents of this measure fortify their position by asserting that the innovation would be detrimental to regimental organization, *esprit de corps* and exceedingly inconvenient. Granting the inconvenience, yet it would be no more inconvenient for lieutenants than it is now for captains. *Esprit de corps*, properly understood, is a thing of the past, and must necessarily remain so, until the companies of a regiment are brought into closer contact with one another than the exigencies of the Service will now permit. No spirit can animate a body whose members are so disjointed as are the companies of a regiment now-a-days. Officers serve for years in the same regiment without meeting. The plea of *esprit de corps*, therefore, falls to the ground, and I claim that it is detrimental to the efficiency of an officer to serve 15 years or more in the same regiment, awaiting his captaincy. His views, if he has any, become contracted; they are not expanded and developed as probably they would be, by serving in different regiments. In this respect, the lineal system for lieutenants would be decidedly advantageous. The Prussian system of details from the line to the staff is still a desideratum in our Service. The general tendency of wise, intelligent Army legislation, should be to promote and maintain a high order of efficiency. Uniformity is an essential element in this state. In fact, such a state cannot exist in the military machine, without this cardinal virtue. Why not have uniformity in the practical interpretation of Article 1204?

Why not the same rule govern promotion in all grades to that of colonel? Article 1204 is not only capable of such interpretation but actually indicates it. The existing system is the interpretation of the Article by the War Department, and yet that Department is not an interpreter of law, being merely a branch of the Executive. How is redress to be obtained by those who consider themselves injured by the practical interpretation of the War Office? The redress must either originate in the War Department, or that Department must be the medium through which the aggrieved must act. The system of circulating papers for the signature of officers, to procure funds for engaging counsel to argue the matter before the judiciary, appears unsoldierly, and all efforts at redress attempted outside of the usual military channel should be deprecated.

X.

GEN. EATON, Commissioner of Education, has received an interesting letter from John Bright, of England, acknowledging a copy of the Commissioner's Report on the Public Libraries of the United States. After expressing his appreciation of this volume, which he says of itself very strikingly indicates the widespread education of the American people, Mr. Bright says with reference to our late political crisis: "There is great and universal satisfaction here at the settlement of your Presidential difficulty, and the good sense of your people is admitted and admired on this side of the Atlantic."

ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT CRONSTADT.

BY EDWARD W. VERY.

In proportion to the increase of ranges of guns and thickness of armor, it has become necessary to perfect the means of securing accuracy of fire especially from forts and coast-batteries, not only that ammunition might not be wasted, but also that the heavy iron-clads of an enemy's fleet might be effectually stopped before they could pass the outer line of defences. To this end various means have been devised for ascertaining the true distance and position of an object on the water, and amongst them one of the most successful is that adopted lately by the Russians, which gave excellent results at a trial made at Cronstadt in September last.

The instrument by which the true range is found is called a Telemeter Indicator. This indicator is in principle similar to the instrument known as Siemen's Position Indicator, although it differs somewhat from it in detail. A base-line is established of as great a length as possible, having due regard to position and direction. At either end of the base-line an observer is stationed with a table, on which is pinned a needle free to revolve. These needles are in electrical communication, and are precisely parallel to each other. If, then, one of the needles be pointed at an object, the other is given a similar deflection, and the angle being known which this second needle makes with its own line of direction when pointed at the object, the distance may be determined graphically.

This is the principle of the telemeter, but it is also made to serve as a direction indicator. This latter indication is necessary when smoke or some intervening obstacle renders the object invisible from the battery. The table on which the needle is pinned has upon it a representation of the ground or water covered by guns of the battery, and this representation is divided into small, numbered squares. The graphic construction by which the distance of the object is ascertained gives also the number of the square in which it is found. By means of speaking-tubes the number of the square is transmitted to the battery. Those pieces which have the object in view point directly at it, while those which are obscured resort to what is called Reverse Pointing. To accomplish this, each gun is provided with a small table on which an arc is described having its centre in the point corresponding to the pivot centre of the gun. On this arc divisions are marked off indicating the angle which a certain fixed line makes with a line drawn from the pivot socket to each of the squares within the sweep of the gun. A large arc is drawn to the rear of the gun having its centre in the pivot centre, and it is divided in the same manner as the arc on its table. The gunner, by placing himself at the chase of the gun and sighting on any required division, by a back sight through the front and rear sights of the gun, will train the gun on the desired square. This sighting arc should be as large as possible, and in a casemated fort the divisions may be marked on the rear wall of the casemate by means of their tangents.

The course of firing for testing this system of pointing was divided into three series. 1st. Firing at a stationary target. 2d. Vertical firing from mortars. 3d. Firing on a moving target. For the first series, a rectangular canvas target, 50 feet long by 16½ feet high, was towed out into the channel and anchored by signal from Fort Paul at an unknown distance. The guns were all aimed by inverse pointing, no correction by means of direct pointing being allowed. The distance of the target was found by the telemeter to be 2,330 yards; 41 shots were fired at it from Forts Paul and Alexander, the guns used being eleven 9-inch and three 8-inch rifles. The first round was fired by piece and the remainder by salvos. The first shot carried away the upper right-hand corner of the target, and after the last salvo the whole target disappeared. On examination, fifteen holes were found in the cloth, to which number of hits must be added several which partially destroyed the raft, and probably several others which passed between the supports after the canvas was torn down, making probably nearly 50 per cent. of hits. When it is considered that a war-vessel would be at least 200 feet long it will be seen how favorable the chances would be for hitting by means of the inverse pointing.

For the second series, a barge was used, 133 feet long by 28 feet wide; the distance by telemeter was estimated at 1,970 yards. Twelve 6-inch mortars were used from the same forts as before, and 72 shots were fired. The ordinary method of pointing mortars was used, the five first discharges being by piece and the remainder by salvo. 16 projectiles were planted on the deck of the barge, or 22 per cent. of the whole number, which, for vertical fire, may be considered excellent practice.

For the third series, a target similar in construction and dimensions to the first; was towed by a small steamer (speed unknown). Fire was opened from three forts, 110 shots being fired from nine 11-inch, thirteen 9-inch, sixteen 8-inch, four 6-inch, and four 60-pounder rifles. The first shot, fired from an 11-inch, at a distance of 3,330 yards, struck close to the bull's eye; the firing was continued by piece until Fort Paul opened by salvo. At the first salvo, half of the target and the deck of the barge disappeared. Finally, the whole target was demolished by a salvo of 25 shots from Fort Paul, at a distance of 1,950 yards. An officer on the towing boat counted 43 single hits before the first salvo. Direct pointing was used throughout. 75 per cent. of the shot may be counted with certainty as hits, and probably 85 per cent. would not be an overestimate. The true value of the system of inverse pointing may thus be estimated from the precision of the direct fire, which was remarkable. In actual warfare, even allowing a reduction of 50 per cent. of the number of hits on account of hurried firing, excitement, etc., there is still enough left to offer great obstacles to the entrance of a fleet, and it must be borne

in mind that after passing this outer line of defences, there still remain the concentrated fire of the inner defences, the torpedoes and channel obstructions. Let us now consider the effect of a shot striking one of the iron-clads. The 11-inch Russian rifle shot has working force of 80 tons per centimetre of circumference at the muzzle, or about 25 tons at a distance of 2,700 yards. On the other side, there are at present 160 armored European ships afloat of which 20 belong to Russia. Of the 140 remaining ones, 5 only have an armor on their turrets which can resist a force of 24 metre tons normal impact. At the water line the power is but 20 tons per centimetre of circumference. One ship only (the *Inflexible*) has an equal resisting power on its turrets and water-line of 40 metre tons per centimetre. Thus these ships cannot resist the 11-inch, but the Russians have also 12-inch rifles, and one 14-inch is in process of construction, its penetrating power being estimated at 50 metre tons per centimetre at the muzzle. In addition to this it must be remembered that the effect of simultaneous hits is much greater than that of single ones, and in fort firing salvos would be the rule. The efficacy of the Cronstadt defences may then be considered as of the first order. But a small part of the whole number of guns were used in this target practice; notably seventeen 11-inch guns of the Constantine battery.

A REVIEW BY PRESIDENT HAYES.

In the last week of March the General of the Army notified General French, the commander of the troops at the Washington arsenal, that the President, the Hon. Secretary of War and himself would review, inspect and witness a drill by the troops on Saturday morning, March 31. Previous to this date the weather was so severe that the troops were unable to make preparations, except in the elementary drills.

Line was formed on the general parade ground at 9.30 o'clock A. M. in the order prescribed in the infantry tactics for fractions of different regiments serving together; the batteries of the 2d Artillery on the right, those of the 1st Artillery in the centre, and those of the 3d Artillery on the left; in all twelve batteries of sixteen front each.

The battalion was marched in column of companies, left in front, to the larger drill ground near the entrance to the arsenal, and west of the main road, where it was wheeled into line facing the road. Battery G, 2d Artillery (Woodruff's), was then detailed to fire the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns with a battery of four 12-pounder brass field guns in position to the left of the line, the battalion being brought to a rest. By this time the reviewing party was at its camp-color. On the return of the firing party, the battalion was formally turned over to Brevet Major-General French, lieutenant-colonel 2d Artillery—the commanding officer of the troops—by Captain Rodgers, who then took his post as lieutenant-colonel of the battalion. The battalion was then prepared for review and presented to the President, who declined to inspect it; whereupon it was passed in review for him, first in quick time and again in double time. The band ceased playing the double time when the leading subdivision passed the reviewing party; the men keeping the cadence as well as, if not better than, when the band was playing.

After the review the command of the battalion was given to Captain Rodgers, 2d Artillery, at the request of General Sherman, who desired General French to remain with the reviewing party and give such orders for manoeuvring the battalion as he might see fit. The following manoeuvres were then ordered: 1st. From line into double column; 2d. Change of direction by the left flank; 3d. Left into line by two movements; 4th. The wheel about by fours; 5th. Double column of fours; 6th. Right and left front into line; 7th. The wheel about by fours.

Nos. "1" were then thrown forward as skirmishers, followed by Nos. "2" as a second line, also followed by Nos. "3" as a third line. Several movements in the skirmish drill then took place, such as re-inforcing the first line by the second, the third closing up; the second line returning to the third followed soon after by the first, all lines lying down while firing; moving the second line by the right flank and the third by the left so as to extend the skirmish line on the first line; advancing and retreating the extended line; throwing the second and third lines in their proper places behind the first, etc., finishing with the "rally on the battalion" and the fire by file.

The battalion then changed front obliquely on the twelfth company; wheeled about by fours; changed front obliquely on the first company and again wheeled about by fours when the officers were ordered to the front and centre, marched forward, halted, and presented in a body to the reviewing party by Gen. French, and afterwards individually, the President complimenting them on the fine appearance and drill of the battalion. The officers then rejoined the battalion which returned to general parade ground in column of companies and was dismissed.

The working of the Gatling gun was then satisfactorily shown to the Presidential party under the direction of Captain Wright, of the Ordnance Department, a target being placed at about a hundred yards from the gun. The Secretary of War and General Sherman then inspected the barracks.

The drill was exceedingly satisfactory both to the spectators and participants. It showed what can be accomplished by occasional concentration of a number of companies for purposes of instruction and emulation in the discharge of duty. Whatever political objection may be urged against the assemblage of so large a body of troops in one garrison, there can be no doubt of its beneficial effect on the morale and drill of the artillerymen.

Among those present witnessing the review were Generals Poe, Van Vliet, Crittenden and Edward McCook; Colonels Bacon, Audenreid and Tourtellotte;

Governor Young, of Ohio; Mrs. Hayes, Miss Platt and Miss McFarland.

The following batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at Washington, and will proceed to take posts as indicated: Battery A, 1st Artillery, at Fort Warren, Mass.; Battery C, 1st Artillery, at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Batteries B, E and F, 1st Artillery, at Fort Adams, R. I.; Battery L, 2d Artillery, at Fort McHenry, Md.

ARIZONA AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled "Two Sides of the Same Old Story from Arizona," which gives the text of the controversy between Governor Safford of that territory, and General Kautz, the Department Commander. The first document is the Governor's message to the Legislature dated Feb. 6, the next the Governor's letter to the Arizona *Citizen*, dated Feb. 14, 1877, and the last an account published in the Arizona *Miner* of March 9 of an interview with General Kautz, in which the Department Commander answers statements of the Governor at length. The General says:

"I am and have been disposed to do all in my power to protect the people and give security to the inhabitants of all portions of the territory and have never neglected or overlooked a single request longer than was absolutely necessary to attend to it. . . . The truth was that I had been sending out scouts all the time and they failed to confirm the exaggerated statements and reports of the Governor and his friends, and I began to awake to the conviction that I was the Indian they were after and that the hue and cry about the Apache was a fraud and a delusion. Major Lord was ordered on the 5th of October, and Capt. Tupper was ordered on the 4th with fifty cavalry and forty Indian scouts. He was out from Oct. 8 to Nov. 1, and made a thorough scout of all the country and found no Indians nor any signs, and reported it the safest country against Indians he had ever scouted through. Capt. Whitely's report was of the same character; he was out about the same time in the region of Old Camp Crittenden, Camp Wallen and the San Pedro. Lieut. Rucker during the month of November, from the 5th to the 25th, scouted the Chiricahua reservation and found no Indians, although he had a company of Indian scouts and ten cavalry men. Thus it will be seen, that from the time the Chiricahuas moved in June to December, not an officer, soldier, Indian scout or citizen claimed to have seen an Indian renegade except Burroughs at the killing of Keho and Todenworth in July. All other evidence was a mere matter of opinion, in which the reports and opinions of officers with exception of Lieut. Henley were directly opposed to those of the Governor and his friends. . . . I have no objections to the Governor having as many scouts, as he may think necessary and incurring as much expense to the territorial treasury as the people will stand; that is a matter between himself and the taxpayers. But I do object to being made use of for the purpose of getting the necessary legislative action by misrepresenting the services performed by my command, by implying that I will do nothing, when I am doing the best I can, with the means at my disposal all the time. The Governor knew by my letter of Oct. 4th, and the other communications that he has received, the stand I have taken and the work I have done, and he knows too, that I have never neglected to attend to every appeal he has made, and that in good faith as if I believed all his representations were true, feeling confident in my own mind, that even those portions of his reports that were true, were greatly exaggerated. . . .

"The success that has attended the troops in the northern portion of the territory is in remarkable contrast with the failures in the southern portion, if all the stories of evidences of Indians or even one-half of them are true. Since I have been in command, to the present date, not a scout that has been sent out from Camp Verde or Apache, has failed to catch and punish the Indians that they were sent after, except one. I refer to the case where Mr. Hance lost several cattle in December, 1875, where the Indians killed them all, and were traced by a scout, commanded by Lieut. Carter, to the San Carlos reservation, and there being no means of identifying them, the guilty Indians escaped. Whose statements are most likely to be true, the indefinite and general statements of the Governor and citizens, many of whom I do not know, and over whom I have no control, and who are not in the least responsible to me, or the clear and definite statements of officers who have been to the ground, and whose commissions are imperilled by any misrepresentations they may make? I prefer to believe the latter.

"But the Governor does not seem to hesitate at the means to get up a case against the Department Commander. When he will deliberately represent to the Legislature, that the Department Commander has done nothing and will do nothing, when he has in his possession a telegram showing that he (the Department Commander) had already taken every possible measure in the case, he certainly will make any other misrepresentation that he may think will answer his purpose. The returned members of the Legislature here represent, that every possible pressure was brought to bear, to secure legislative action. The most extraordinary reports of murders and captured trains were circulated, and the Governor himself appeared in the streets of Tucson with a bloody arrow, extracted from a wounded dog. The bill was hurried through in double quick time and was no sooner a law than the deluded members began to find the reports, that had influenced them, were untrue. They now believe, that the measure was put through to secure some of the funds of the territorial treasury to Tucson pockets, before the Capitol removal. How true this may be, will probably yet transpire. I am fully satisfied, that another object was to secure legislative action, that would reflect on the Department Commander. It is but natural to inquire, why a Governor about to retire from office,

should be so persistent in his efforts to injure the reputation of the military commander. The answer is, that he is working for others, he is simply the tool for a few interested persons, who deceive themselves with the idea that a change of military commanders would in some way help their interests. I am satisfied that if I would move Department Headquarters to Tucson, all this clamor would instantly cease; a thing I see no possible way of accomplishing. Any troops in addition I am satisfied would greatly assist in keeping down all complaints. Tucson has lost the political control of the territory and is now demanding the military patronage instead. I would furnish it if I had it to give, but as I will presently show, Tucson has the lion's share already. I have no interest whatever in the fight for the Capitol, which has resulted in a victory to Prescott. . . .

"There are some difficulties that are peculiar to the southern portion that troops cannot be held responsible for. There is a foreign border there, and like all border lines not formed of natural obstacles such as a great river, is infested with a lawless class, who find safety from their crimes in being near it. When pursued by the officers of justice they flee to the opposite side from where the officers come. Four States of two different nationalities corner there, and the points of junction are in a barren and comparatively uninhabited country, and it is almost impossible to guard against crimes in such a locality. . . . I am fully aware of the necessity of troops on the Sonora border and have so reported. A recent petition of B. J. Campbell and others, for a post at the head of the San Pedro, was forwarded to the War Department with a recommendation by the Department Commander, that Congress be requested to appropriate \$20,000 for the purpose, has been returned disapproved by the commanding general and Secretary of War. Military posts cannot be built without money. If the posts of Grant, Lowell and Bowie could be placed on the border without any expense, I would do it, and thereby anticipate many border troubles, such as have for years harassed the Rio Grande frontier. One great difficulty under which the Department Commander has labored during the present fiscal year, is the limited appropriation of money for the expenses of the Army. Animals are reduced to half forage, and it is impossible to recuperate a broken down pack train when it returns from a scout. More animals are needed, but if there were more funds on hand with which to purchase them, there is no forage with which to feed them. Every civilian employé that can be dispensed with has been discharged, and no additional packers can be engaged; and without experienced packer a train soon becomes unserviceable. The law prohibits incurring any indebtedness, unless Congress has appropriated the necessary funds."

A BALLAD OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

OCTOBER, 1746.

(Longfellow, in *April Atlantic*.)

MR. THOMAS PRINCE, *loquitur*.

A fleet with flags arrayed
Sailed from the port of Brest,
And the Admiral's ship displayed
The signal: "Steer southwest."
For this Admiral D'Anville
Had sworn by cross and crown
To ravage with fire and steel
Our helpless Boston Town.

There were rumors in the street,
In the houses there was fear
Of the coming of the fleet,
And the danger hovering near;
And while from mouth to mouth
Spread the tidings of dismay,
I stood in the Old South,
Saying humbly: "Let us pray!"

O Lord! we would not advise;
But if in thy Providence
A tempest should arise
To drive the French fleet hence,
And scatter it far and wide,
Or sink it in the sea,
We should be satisfied,
And thine the glory be."

This was the prayer I made,
For my soul was all on flame,
And even as I prayed
The answering tempest came.
It came with a mighty power,
Shaking the windows and walls,
And tolling the bell in the tower,
As it tolls at funerals.

The lightning suddenly
Unsheathed its flaming sword,
And I cried: "Stand still, and see
The salvation of the Lord!"
The heavens were black with cloud,
The sea was white with hail,
And ever more fierce and loud
Blow the October gale.

The fleet it overtook,
And the broad sails in the van
Like the tents of Cushan shook,
Or the curtains of Midian.
Down on the reeling decks
Crashed the overwhelming seas;
Ah, never were there wrocks
So pitiful as these!

Like a potter's vessel broke
The great ships of the line;
They were carried away as a smoke
Or sank like lead in the brine.
O Lord! before thy path
They vanished and ceased to be,
When thou didst walk in wrath
With thine horses through the sea!

BERDAN'S RANGE FINDER.

WE give below the substance of a letter from Col. H. Berdan to the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, War Office, London, setting forth the description and advantages of his improved Range Finder for artillery and infantry:

I beg to state that the principle of the instrument is, two telescopes, a fixed base, and a recorder which is attached to the micrometer screw which moves the tangent glass and indicates the distance direct.

The base is one metre, the telescopes are one and a-half metre long, the object glasses are four inches in diameter, and the recorder is graduated from 400 to 6000 metres. The instrument is placed inside the body part of a cart about the size of an ordinary dogcart, and is so constructed that no amount of the roughest transportation affects the instrument in the least degree, neither is it affected in any way by changes of temperature. Arrangement is also made for controlling the instrument in case it should be struck by a bullet or piece of shell without having to place the target at any known distance. The base being always the same the relative angle of the one telescope to the other is always absolutely the same.

This advantage combined with the enormous advantages from using powerful telescopes in order to place the cross hairs in the two glasses in the same relative position to the object, the firmness of the table, and the fact that the horizontal hairs always bisect inclined or irregular objects at the same point, explains how such great accuracy is obtained with so small a base. The recorder is so constructed that the slight movement of the telescope is enlarged sufficiently to be read with the naked eye.

The average time required to place the instrument in position, open it, and take the distance, is less than two minutes, which is within the time required to put a battery or battalion in position; to take the distance to a second object after the instrument is opened, and when the entire instrument must be turned nearly or quite at right angles takes less than one minute; to take the distance to any object in the same general direction, for instance, for mapping the ground in front of the command or taking the distance to the enemy at different points, takes less than half a minute, and the deviation is within the mean deviation of the long and short shots from a battery or battalion; even when the distance is known, therefore, practically, it is the same as if the distance was indicated exactly.

A firing test with a battery and battalion of infantry at targets placed at unknown distances with and without the instrument at the longest ranges where you can do good execution if the distance is known, taking the time from the order to wheel into line, say ten minutes in all, the same for changing direction after they are in line, and the result will show that the effective firing is more than 100 per cent. in favor of the trials with the instrument with the artillery, and more than 400 per cent. with infantry, and this, too, even where the ground is favorable for getting the elevation for artillery, whilst it is a well known fact that four times out of five in practice the shots drop into the grass, amongst bushes or behind obstructions of all kinds, so that it is next to impossible to get the proper elevation by firing, and that it is equally difficult to get the proper elevation beyond 2,000 metres even on favorable ground; then, too, as they approach the required elevation to a column or line of infantry, the enemy changes position, whereas with the instrument you open fire with one or more batteries at once; therefore the instrument with artillery will also increase the effective firing several hundred per cent. in practice.

I find no difficulty whatever in measuring up to 2,000 metres, the only range I have where the distances are correctly measured off, with the mean deviation of less than 1-2 per cent.; of course the deviations increase with the distance, and so do the long and short shots. As Governments always have to consider the cost of introducing these improvements in comparison with the advantages to be derived, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the recent changes from muzzle to breech-loading arms, metallic cartridges, etc., has cost, for a regiment of 1,000 men, including the necessary reserve of arms and ammunition, not less than £12,000; this outlay was to secure what was presumed to be equal to 50 per cent. extra hits in the same time. It is now claimed, and can be proved, that with less than the tenth part of this outlay invested in these range-finders, i. e., one per regiment with 10 per cent. in reserve, it will increase the effective firing several hundred per cent.

We have gone on increasing the range of small arms and cannon without any increased means of ascertaining the distance until we have arrived at a point where it is almost entirely a waste of ammunition for the want of a practical range-finder, or, in other words, it is safe to say that by using this instrument the same effective firing can be done at twice the distance.

This system is thought by the commission to be also admirably adapted for sea coast batteries and on board ship by using a larger base and making the necessary constructive alterations, since the fixed base renders it possible to measure to moveable objects, by having one man at each telescope and passing the word when the vertical hair in the right angle glass is in contact with the point of the ship previously agreed on, and when both hairs are in the same relative position to the object at the same time the pointer over the recorder will indicate the distance.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON recently received the engrossed resolutions of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York complimenting him for the success of his work at Hell Gate. He has acknowledged their receipt in the following letter to the Mayor:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING,
HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS, March 28, 1877.
Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor of the City of New York:
Sir: I have the honor to receive through you the engrossed preamble and resolution of the Board of Aldermen, of September 28, 1876, in reference to the demolition of the reef at Hallett's Point, on the 24th day of that month.
Allow me, Mr. Mayor, to tender to yourself and to the Honorable Board of Aldermen my sincere thanks and grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, and to express the great gratification which I feel that the labors of myself and associates for the advantage of the commercial metropolis have been deemed worthy of this flattering notice. Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JOHN NEWTON,
Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

Broad Arrow has discovered that "polo playing is getting popular in America, and there are numerous clubs there now who make matches with each other, in a very spirited fashion. Two members of the Californian Club, Capt. N. Mowry and Mr. R. T. Carillo, offer to give and take expenses to play any two 'professional polo players in England, France, or Canada.' What next?" We fear that enthusiasm among professionals as evinced above can hardly be looked upon as an indication of especial vitality in polo as an American amusement.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

OPENING OF THE RIFLE SEASON.

Arkansas is first in the field! Maj.-Gen. James M. Pomeroy, Adjutant-General State of Arkansas, has written a letter to Adj.-Gen. Townsend in regard to the Inter-State Match to be held at Creedmoor next fall, requesting fuller information to enable him to proceed officially in the formation of a team from the militia of Arkansas, and stating that, notwithstanding the distance of the journey and the inconvenience and expense, he hopes to see Arkansas represented at the match. It is to be hoped that the course taken by Arkansas in this matter will excite corresponding interest in other States which have less difficulties to contend with, and that the coming season will witness a large representation at Creedmoor, both from the National Guard of the North and South, contending for the championship of the Union.

GEN. Vilmar has taken a wise step in requiring the different organizations of the 21 Brigade to take up a systematic course of instruction in rifle practice before closing their drill for the season. While steadiness and discipline are important and perhaps require all the time that is given to them, yet at the same time too much attention cannot be given to thoroughly instructing the men in the elementary principles of rifle practice. It will be found that where this course has been pursued the figure of merit of the organization will be greatly increased. In addition, the men finding themselves possessed of a fair amount of skill will take more interest in their practice upon the range—the more so as they will not be required to go so often. It is decidedly better for the National Guard to devote two evenings a week to elementary practice than that they should lose it on the range. It is to be hoped that the 3d Brigade, not to mention the 5th and 11th, will follow the example which has been set by Guns. Ward and Vilmar.

The supply bill having passed the Legislature, the Inspector-General and General Inspector of Rifle Practice are engaged in estimating how much money can be devoted to rifle practice during our coming season. They have addressed a communication to various rifle ranges throughout the State asking for copies of their reports and information in regard to their general condition, so as to have proper information on which to judge what shall be granted to them.

It has been decided that the troops visiting Creedmoor shall be supplied with twenty targets this year instead of fifteen. This will be a great improvement, as it will enable more shooting to be done within the time allowed. The experience which General Wylie has had as inspector of the 3d Brigade has enabled him to devise a very thorough plan by which all unnecessary expenditure of ammunition will be prevented.

Creedmoor is now open for practice. Saturday, March 24, the 7th regiment Club had a match, and there were a number of long range shooters on the ground. From now until next December the crack of the rifle will be almost perpetual. A formal inspection of the range was made last week by the Range Committee, and found generally to be in first class order. A little sodding and work of that character is required, but nothing of any account.

THE REGIMENTAL STAFF AS VOTERS.—The following is a continuation of the argument which was commenced in the JOURNAL last week. Will some one "learned in the law" settle the doubts which now "agitate" the breast of our anxious correspondent?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I do not wish the divers and sundry legal gentlemen, referred to in my communication published last week, to accept the advice of your compositor and agitate upon the subject therein discussed. Agitation is a very unmilitary proceeding in piping times of peace. I simply desire my legal friends to cogitate upon the profound problem, and give their views in a calm and collected manner. I drew your fire, as I expected. You discharged section 6 at me, as I had anticipated somebody would. Although upon a casual examination it might seem, as it did to yourself and to me also, that section 6 covers the point, I think something very plausible and perhaps conclusive may be said against that view of the case. First. The meaning of the single word "mode" used in the first line of the section. Mode, in this sense, according to Webster (Unabridged, *sub verbo*, Method), signifies "mere action;" in this connection the simple proceeding of voting by written or printed ballots. Does the designation of certain officers (to the exclusion of others) as qualified voters, change the mode of election at all? For instance: The Constitution says that "every male citizen" with certain qualifications is entitled to vote at any election. The Legislature enacts a general election law which requires the vote to be by secret ballot, and defines the mode of voting. Suppose the Legislature should re-enact the section of the Constitution referred to, inserting the word "red" before "male," without changing the phraseology of the election law, would the "mode of election" be in the least changed? It would seem simply an unconstitutional abridgement of the right of suffrage. Second. Did the insertion of the words "troop, battery or company" before officers abolish the "mode of election"? Perhaps it was the intention of the members of the Legislature of 1870 that it should do so. Doubtless there are some of those members now in the National Guard who can give some information as to the purpose of the Legislature in re-enacting the section of the old law, inserting the four words quoted above. There are strong points in favor of the principle of abridging the right of voting, in the case of staff officers, but these have nothing to do with the matter under consideration. It seems to me that in order to make section 6 effect the situation, words something like the following should have been inserted in an appropriate place in section 68 of the code: "The mode of election of field officers of regiments is hereby abolished, and," etc. Third. As to the design of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 in adding section 6, was it not this? The members of that Convention probably saw the many valid objections to the principle (or mode) of electing military officers. Every genuine soldier knows these objections to be quite valid, from the experience of

the past; and section 6 was evidently added for the purpose specified in its text. It was to give the Legislature the power, if the mode of election of officers by the subordinate commissioned officers or privates should be found deleterious to discipline to provide for their appointment, abolishing the principle of election by the enrolling officers. And I fail to see why section 6 should be of any effect whatever until the Legislature strikes out so much of the Code as relates to the election of all officers, commissioned or non-commissioned. Let the Legislature adapt the true civil service rules to the National Guard service; require every officer to be thoroughly qualified for his position, and provide for the promotion of meritorious officers and the extinguishment of popinjays and political soldiers. But until something like this happens, have not regimental staff officers a constitutional right to vote for field officers? By the way, the State Regulations, edition 1870, section 755, recognizes the right of staff officers to vote. CLERIC, Captain 501st Regiment N. G.

APRIL 4, 1877.

NEW YORK.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The last drill of the season for the ninth company (Casey's), of this famous regiment, came off on Thursday evening, March 29, in the "large drill-room" of the regimental armory. We expected to see an illustration of the relative perfection to which a company of infantry might be brought under the most favorable circumstances of personnel, time and place; and we were not disappointed. As regards a strict conformity with the spirit and letter of the tactics from the beginning to the end of the drill, Captain Casey's company may serve as a model for the National Guard of the world. In the matter of rigid attention, precision in the manual and many of the movements, Regular troops seldom attain a higher standard than was here exemplified. Indeed, but in one or two respects is it fair to compare the drill of one of the star companies of the best regiment of militia existing to any company in our Army; West Point only, can furnish the degree of intelligence, uniformity and style of physique, and regularity of instruction, which makes a comparison of results fair. In the first place the men were in the room and with one eye on the first sergeant at 8 p. m. At 8:12 the command "Fall in" was given, the men sized, ranks formed, counted off, and at 8:15 precisely five sergeants and forty-four files were reported to the captain—the formation having taken just three minutes. No intricate movements were undertaken, but after making the circuit of the room a few times in column of fours, the march in line was executed in a very handsome manner. The various formations from line to column and vice versa were also admirably done. Forming column of files from column of fours was a perfect movement. Owing to the restricted space the movements of platoons were made under unfavorable conditions, but the wheelings were generally well executed—particularly by the first platoon. The distances under all conditions were remarkably correct, and showed that the calculation of distance was made a specialty in this company. In column of platoons the rear rank of the first file first platoon closed too much upon his file leader—almost a lock-step; and the second platoon was badly dressed after marching in column, once or twice during the drill. We have at last found a company which does not need to have its alignment corrected after executing the command "In place rest." There is one thing which, however, we think may be improved; the individual "set up" of the men. Their physique is excellent, and they carry themselves erectly—too erect in most cases; "the body erect on the hips inclining a little forward" and "the chin slightly drawn in without constraint" were conditions unfulfilled in our opinion by many of the men in Co. I; a few carried themselves correctly. One of the worst "positions" we noted was that of a sergeant, who in other respects looked like an old soldier, and probably was one of the oldest in the company service. The tendency to bend backward rather than forward; to throw the chin out rather than in; we conspicuous departures from the prescribed "position of the soldier;" in some instances—especially in "support arms"—the barrel of the piece being thrown to the rear; in a long march the real evils of this style would be noticed. There was a uniform steadiness under arms and on the march, most commendable; the arms (of flesh and blood) did not swing like pendulums—a common fault in the National Guard—but hung naturally by the side yielding only to the motion of the body. At the conclusion of the drill, which lasted one hour and a half, Capt. W. C. Casey, Lieut. W. G. Dominick, First Sergt. D. Chauncey, Jr., Sergts. S. C. Martine and G. W. Chauncey, Corps. H. C. Du Val, F. P. Marshall, E. E. Sage, J. L. Carr and G. E. Moore, Privs. J. C. Ogden, Jr., G. F. Merchant, J. S. Klons, J. T. Pyle, F. Harper, O. Wiswall, F. S. Bangs, W. F. Englis, C. M. Englis and H. R. Marshall were called to the front and presented by Maj. George Moore Smith with "marksman's badges" for precision in rifle shooting. The following received badges, but were not present at last drill: Adj. Gen. Graham Bacon, Corp. B. Dominick, Privs. H. B. Dominick and F. L. Moore. This being the largest number in any company in the regiment; the score of First Sergt. D. Chauncey, Jr., being the highest of any member of the regiment. (Score 44.) Major Smith made a few well chosen remarks to the fortunate riflemen. There were a number of prominent officers of the National Guard present—among others Gen. Woodward and Col. Briggs, late 13th regiment—who expressed themselves without exception as gratified and edified by an exceptionally good military entertainment. Capt. Casey is to be congratulated upon the possession of a command which shows the effect of zeal and attention on the part of the men and unusual enthusiasm, ability, and devotion to duty on the part of its officers.

On Wednesday evening, April 4, the 7th regiment armory was brilliantly illuminated and decorated about the stairway leading from the entrance to the floor on which the company rooms are located, the occasion being the annual inspection and drill of Co. K, Captain J. Lentilhon commanding. 1st Sergt. Kobbe reported one hundred and three men for duty. The company was divided into platoons of twenty files each, commanded respectively by 1st Lieut. Johnson and 2d Lieut. Bacon. A number of men posted on guard, added to those in line, would make up the number reported above. One word now with regard to the guard duty, and we speak but of one man, as we had not opportunity to observe others; the sentinel posted in the main drill room from head of front stairs across drill room, marched in a very careless manner; chatted and laughed with spectators sitting by, and faced to the left—about frequently; looked backward to have the last joke with his friends, etc. The line was formed at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, and the captain commanded backward guide centre, march, followed by companies right wheel, and to the rear open order, in place rest. The first subdivision was brought to attention and inspected, and during this time the second subdivision did not remain "in place rest." After the inspection the second company was ordered to "fix bayonets." This was properly done, with the exception of a number of the men who brought their pieces to an order prematurely. Afterward, in this same company, a few men supported arms when the order was "right shoulder,"

showing a want of attention. The following movements were executed: Break from the right to march to the left; on right into line; by right of companies to the rear into column; companies right forward, fours right; break from the left to march to the right; on left into line; centre forward, fours left and right, and wheeling by companies. The precision with which this last movement was executed elicited much applause. There was a large number of spectators present, and after the drill a goodly number repaired to the Board of Officers' room below and engaged in the dance, which was kept up until a late hour under the inspiring music of Graffula's band. A collation was spread in the small drill-room. Among the ladies were noticed Miss Wilmerding, Miss Doremus, Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Capt. Lentilhon, the Baroness de Bouciere, formerly Miss Halliday; Miss Frothingham, the Misses Kilbourne, Miss M. Henderson, Mrs. Charles Leland, Miss Lindsey and many others. An invitation had been extended to the officers of the Russian squadron, and in response three or four officers were present. The company was in full dress uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled, no gloves.

The material in Co. K is excellent, but on this occasion thoughts of the play to come, seriously interfered with the precision of the work to be done; a little wanting in steadiness.

We regret exceedingly our inability to secure full reports of the drills of Co. F, Capt. Turner, which came off on Tuesday and of Co. A, Capt. Hayden, Friday evening. We have, however, unofficially heard them referred to in terms of praise.

The new regimental armory will soon be a substantial fact. Mr. Conklin's plans have been adopted and the contract for the foundation has been signed; the masonry will cost \$21,000. The fund now amounts to \$80,000. The site is bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues and will front on Fourth avenue. The style borders upon the Italian, the material used is brick faced with granite. The main drill-room will cover the greater part of the block, and 500 men may manoeuvre with ease therein; the roof will be an iron truss, and the greatest height of ceiling will be 90 feet. A gymnasium and a rifle range will be among the features of this model armory.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—This command (except staff, band and drum corps) assembled at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday evening, April 4 for drill.

Col. Scott was in command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Schilling. The line was formed by Adj. Johnston at 8:18, and consisted of eight commands of twelve files each. Five companies were commanded by captains, two by first lieutenants and one by a second lieutenant. The following is the strength by companies: A, 2 officers, 2 sergeants, and 8 files; B, 3 officers, 4 sergeants, and 12 files; C, 3 officers, 5 sergeants, and 12½ files; D, 2 officers, 3 sergeants, and 12½ files; E, 2 officers, 4 sergeants, and 10 files; F, 2 officers, 5 sergeants, and 12 files; G, 1 officer, 4 sergeants, and 10 files; H, 1 officer, 5 sergeants, and 14 files; I, 1 officer, 5 sergeants, and 10 files.

Immediately on forming line, dress parade was held, reformed, and drilled for about one and a half hours. The step at first was unsteady, but gradually steadied down. The manual was for the most part good; too much swing of hands and looking about the room while marching. After the drill was concluded, the command was formally turned over to Lieut.-Col. Schilling, and review followed. The alignment of companies while passing in review was not good, but they immediately passed in column of division and the alignment was very good. The officers all saluted properly, but fully one-half the men were looking down to the floor; one might readily think the regiment was being reprimanded for some disgraceful action. During the evening three inspectors of public buildings were present, looking into the question of the safety of the building as a drill room. The outer wall shakes badly while the regiment is marching; not worse now, however, than on former occasions. It is believed, however, that some change will soon be made. The building will be strengthened, the offices moved upstairs, and the drill room be hereafter upon the first floor, where all drill rooms should be when possible.

Commandants of companies will instruct their commands in target practice only, during the months of April and May.

Resignations.—Capt. Junius B. Lingham, Co. I; Capt. Joseph S. Hart, Co. G; First Lieut. James L. Cook, Co. H; First Lieut. S. J. Levy, Co. E.

Capt. J. B. Lingham and J. S. Hart having received an honorable discharge, the commandant regrets the necessity that compels them to leave the regiment after their long and faithful service. Lieut. J. A. Gee, of Co. B, is detailed to command Co. G, until further orders. Lieut. J. D. McLean is detailed to command Co. I, until further orders. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the armory on Monday evening, April 9.

NINTH REGIMENT.—The right wing of this regiment, consisting of Cos. C, D, E, G and I, assembled for drill on Wednesday evening, April 4, and was divided into eight commands of fourteen files front; the fronts were subsequently reduced to twelve files. The drill as a whole was very good, showing the beneficial results of the division drills. Col. Hitchcock was ably assisted by Lieut.-Col. Montgomery and Major Fryer. The dress parade, review and manual were handsomely executed. The colonel kept the men well up to their work, and corrected every little detail matter that was slighted by them, reminding them of the fact, that every little detail properly carried out makes a grand sum total. Cos. G, D, and I turned out respectively thirty-six files, twenty-five files, and twenty three files. There were a great many spectators present. The left wing, consisting of Cos. A, B, F, H and K, drilled on Thursday evening. In next week's issue we will give report of same.

Co. D, Capt. And, are completing arrangements for their trip to New Haven next June, and expect to bring over 100 men. They are to be the guests of a part of the 1st and 2d Connecticut regiments, and are promised a splendid time. Co. A, Capt. Cottman, have already sixty names signed to go to Buffalo in August next, to be the guests of the 7th regiment of that place. They will stop on their way home for one day at Niagara Falls, and on their return home will be received by a company of the 71st and 8th regiments.

The next band concert and hop in aid of the band fund takes place on April 17 at the armory. The entire use of the armory, company rooms, etc., are tendered at the disposal of the 71st regiment on the occasion of the presentation of marksmen badges this month. There will be afterwards a promenade concert and hop. The boys of the 9th will give the 71st a welcome reception.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This regiment has been having a ten days' rest from drills, and has been doing what no other organization in the State has ever done—that is, running a church, or rather furnishing a church for other parties to run. As one of the local papers has it, in the perspicuous language of the *avallaire*, Maj.-Gen. Edwin Payson Hammond, of the Army of the Low, opened a recruiting station in the State Arsenal at Syracuse, and carnal weapons for the time being give place to spiritual weapons. In other words, Rev. Mr. Hammond, who is a revivalist of the sensational order, had been for some time holding daily meetings in Syracuse, and such was the rush to hear him (or the singing) that the churches, and finally the large public halls, were found too small to accommodate them. The drill-room, 83 by 180 feet in size, attached to the arsenal took Mr. Hammond's eye, and by persistent effort, consent for its use by him was obtained from the proper authority, subject to terms to be approved by the commandants of the three organizations which use the room; and last week Wednesday he commenced his meetings in the building. Every evening since, that immense room has been crowded, and large numbers have been turned away. The average attendance was about 4,000, which

makes a very respectable command for a major-general. There was at first considerable opposition to granting the use of the building, but the revival committee having signed an agreement to reimburse all the expenses of the army during the time, the consent for its occupation was finally approved. The short respite will do no harm to the 51st, however, as it is just now in the chrysalis state, between the grub and butterfly, and the work of reorganizing can go on just the same. While the songs, prayers, and sermons which reverberate through the building may have a good effect upon the morale of the organization, still it is bad policy to allow the use of a State military building for any other purpose than that for which it is designed.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—The following promotions and appointments on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding are hereby announced: Major Robert Lenox Belknap, brigade inspector, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 19, 1877, vice Denny, resigned; Capt. Hermann Oelrichs, ordnance officer, to be brigade inspector, with the rank of major, March 19, 1877, vice Belknap, promoted; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to be judge-advocate, with the rank of major, Dec. 4, 1876, vice DeForest, resigned; Alexander S. Clarke, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Sept. 6, 1876, vice Woodruff, deceased; Capt. Wm. W. Astor, A. D. C., to be ordnance officer, with the rank of captain, March 19, 1877, vice Oelrichs, promoted; 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Iselin, A. D. C., to be A. D. C., with the rank of captain, March 19, 1877, vice Astor, promoted; George E. Dodge, to be A. D. C., with the rank of first lieutenant, March 19, 1877, vice Iselin, promoted.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—Gen. Vilmar has issued (March 20) a very commendable order, from which we make the following extracts:

Delinquencies and delays in forwarding returns and reports, together with their incorrectness and incompleteness, have become so aggravated as to make it necessary to call the attention of Commanding Officers to their neglect in respect thereto. Ignorance or delay on the part of Company Officers will not in the future be allowed as an excuse to clear Commanding Officers from responsibility. Inaccuracies are as reprehensible as delays. An incorrect return delays returns of the brigade as much as a want of promptness. . . . All official communications should be written on letter size paper, and be fold d in three equal folds; and officers should affix to their signatures their rank and corps. Those intended for the Commander-in-Chief will be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State; those for the Division or Brigade Commander, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division or Brigade; and for a Regimental Commander, to his Adjutant; and in all cases official communications, of any nature whatsoever, must pass through the regular channel prescribed for military correspondence. . . . It is not within the province of intermediate commanding officers to withhold communications intended to pass beyond them. Their views, with approval or disapproval, should by all means be indorsed thereon; but due diligence must be observed, in the transmission of such papers, by all officers. . . . It is particularly enjoined upon Commanding Officers to promptly forward copies of all orders to these Headquarters immediately after their issuance.

BAT. LIGHT ARTILLERY, TWENTY-FIFTH BRIG.—The officers and members of this command are ordered to assemble at the arsenal, Rochester, N. Y., promptly at 8 p. m. on the 2d of April for duty. None of the uniforms or equipments heretofore used, or about to be issued, whether belonging to or used by the enlisted men of this command, will, under any circumstances, be taken from the arsenal without the written consent of the battalion commandant. Sergt. Jacob Tack, assistant standard bearer, is reduced to the ranks, at his own request, and John B. Zoller, of Battery B, is appointed in his place. The battalion will give an exhibition drill and ball on the above named evening, and will appear for the first time in their new uniform (similar to that of the Army). Maj.-Gen. Brinker will review the battery, and Col. Erbelding and officers will no doubt see that everything passes off in good style.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT VII. is the most imposing, complete and elaborately arranged report of the military resources and condition of a State which has yet come under our notice. The report of the Inspector-General is unusually full, and the reports of his subordinates are marked by an attention to details which is essential to thorough inspections and a valuable aid to the authorities in improving the condition of the military force. Besides the usual subdivisions of an Adjutant-General's report, this contains copies of all general orders issued during the year from Gen. Cunningham's office, comprising among other things the proceedings and findings of courts-martial and the promulgation to the militia of recent orders from the Headquarters of the Army "correcting the record on the rolls" in certain cases of Massachusetts volunteers. The most unique feature of the document, however, is the "Register," giving the name, address, rank, dates of commission, original entry into service, subsequent service and commissions, service of other States and of United States, birthplace and name of military or medical institution (if any), of which the officer may be a graduate. From this admirable record we learn that one (Col. Stevens, A. I. G.), is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy of 1870; three (Brig.-Gen. Sutton, Capt. Judd and Lt. Mason), were members of the New York Seventh, 1857-60; thirty-one are graduates of medical or military colleges; one hundred and ninety-five saw more or less war service 1861-65, out of two hundred and thirty-eight officers on the roster, or more than 81 per centum are those who have "seen service" or "smelt powder." Of these, twelve served in the U. S. Army or Navy; one for ten years in the British army, and one for two years in the South Carolina militia—apparently an extreme case—geographically at any rate. A roster showing the lineal rank of officers of the several arms, and—not least—an "index" of all proper names appearing in this report, a perusal of which is commended to all interested in militia affairs anywhere.

The principal item of interest of late was the election April 3d, of officers in Co. A, 1st Battalion of Cavalry. Major D. F. Follett, commander of battalion, presided. Adjutant Brady acted as clerk. 1st Lieut. George S. Holt was chosen captain. 2d Lieut. Myron J. Horton was elected first lieutenant, and 1st Sergeant Charles P. Thurston was elected second lieutenant. After the election a collation was served in the supper room; Major Follett, Capt. Hall and others making brief speeches.

CONNECTICUT.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The following Special Orders relating to the resignation of Col. Hoyt, and the appointment of his successor, are issued by the Adjutant-General:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW HAVEN, March 21, 1877. }

Special Orders No. 19.
1. The resignation of Col. Heusted W. R. Hoyt, 14th regiment Connecticut National Guard, is hereby accepted.
Col. Hoyt's career in the National Guard is one to be commended as an example to all members of the Guard. He joined the 8th regiment of Connecticut militia August 3, 1863, and after going through the intermediate grades was appointed colonel of the 4th regiment, Connecticut National Guard, August 21, 1871.
In the performance of his duties under his commission, and particularly in his services on the commission to revive the militia laws, Col. Hoyt has done able and efficient service to the State, and it has been properly said that the efficiency of the

National Guard at this time is in a great degree due to his able efforts. His resignation is a serious loss to the military service of the State.

2. Lieut.-Col. Robert B. Fairchild, commanding 4th regiment Connecticut National Guard, is directed to assemble the field and line officers of the 4th regiment, giving notice as required by law, and lead them to nominate by ballot a colonel, and in like manner to make nominations for any vacancies in the field officers of said regiment, which may occur by reason of said nomination, and make return of said nominations without delay.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
W. B. FRANKLIN, Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. Fairchild in a regimental order says: In the resignation of Col. Hoyt, the 4th regiment loses not only its colonel, but an officer greatly beloved both by his fellow officers, and by every member of the rank and file of the regiment. His long and honorable service as an officer in this regiment—its commandant for nearly six years—furnishes an example worthy of emulation, and such as may stimulate all those who remain in their efforts to attain a like enviable and desirable record.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS.—The following record of continuous service of commissioned officers of the Connecticut N. G. is compiled from reports of the Adjutant-General. It gives the service in the different grades of five years and over. Total number of officers in the service 157; number who have served five years and over, 45, viz.:

Brigade Commander and Staff.—Brig.-Gen. Smith, Lieut.-col. A. A. G., July 23, 1871, brig.-gen. Sept. 23, 1875; Lieut.-col. Hendrick, brigade adjt., capt. F. 2d, Oct. 25, 1869, Lieut.-col. and B. A. Dec. 6, 1875; Maj. Barnes, brig. inspt., second Lieut. F. 2d, April 14, 1871, Lieut. Aug. 5, 1872, maj. and B. I. April 30, 1873; Maj. and Brigade Commissary Reed July 23, 1871; Maj. and B. I. grade Q. M. Doty, capt. A. D. C., July 23, 1871, maj. and B. Q. Sept. 2, 1872; Lieut.-Col. Fox (A. G. O.), Lieut.-col. and A. A. G. May 10, 1869. Gen. Smith first joined the service as a commissioned officer, being commissioned first Lieut. of 4th, Aug. 8, 1863, and afterwards capt. July 21, 1864. He retired from the service in 1870, being out one year, thereby losing his continuous service in the National Guard. Col. Smith, of the 2d regt., also loses his continuous service by going out in 1874. He was first commissioned adjutant Oct. 7, 1861.

First Regiment.—Capt. White, F. first Lieut. Sep. 6, 1865, capt. Oct. 6, 1868; Capt. Sherman, B. March 14, 1867; First Lieut. Dunden, B. May 18, 1867; Capt. Erickson, E. first Lieut. Feb. 9, 1869, capt. March 23, 1872; Capt. Hadley, D. second Lieut. Feb. 9, 1869, first Lieut. Jan. 8, 1871, capt. Jan. 5, 1875; First Lieut. Hotchkiss, F. second Lieut. Dec. 20, 1869, first Lieut. Sept. 4, 1871; Second Lieut. Bennett, D. second Lieut. Battery E Aug. 1, 1871, second Lieut. Co. D Jan. 5, 1875, second Lieut. F. Sept. 1, 1871; Captain Cuneo, G. first Lieut. Oct. 16, 1871, capt. March 8, 1875; Paymaster Joselyn Nov. 8, 1871.

Second Regiment.—Capt. Phillips, D. second Lieut. Aug. 24, 1868, first Lieut. April 11, 1873, capt. Dec. 21, 1874; Capt. Engel, Feb. 27, 1871, Lieut. Col. Bacon, second Lieut., E. Oct. 3, 1871, capt. Feb. 23, 1874, Lieut.-col. Sept. 3, 1875; Capt. Bannan, G. Sept. 25, 1871; First Lieut. Magraw, G. second Lieut. Sept. 25, 1871, first Lieut. Aug. 13, 1874.

Third Regiment.—Col. Amer, capt. D. July 6, 1865, Lieut.-col. Oct. 17, 1867, col. Sept. 3, 1870; Surg. Brayman, asst. surg. Aug. 17, 1866, surg. Jan. 6, 1868; Maj. Landers, second Lieut., A. May 8, 1869, capt. Jan. 4, 1871, maj. Dec. 4, 1875; Quartermaster Short Sept. 1, 1868; Lieut.-Col. Tubbs, capt., D. Sept. 23, 1870, major May 1, 1873, Lieut.-col. Dec. 4, 1875; Capt. Johnson, F. first Lieut., G. Dec. 14, 1877, capt., F. May 17, 1873; Asst. Surg. Young Oct. 28, 1871; Capt. King, G. Dec. 14, 1871; Capt. Bentley, D. first Lieut. Oct. 17, 1871, capt. May 13, 1873.

Fourth Regiment.—Co. Hoyt, second Lieut., F. August 3, 1863, capt. March 14, 1865, maj. May 31, 1866, Lieut.-col. May 8, 1869, col. Aug. 21, 1871; Lieut.-Col. Fairchild, second Lieut., B. Sep. 26, 1865, capt. March 12, 1867, maj. Sept. 3, 1869, Lieut.-col. Sept. 2, 1874; Maj. Croft, captain, A. Feb. 24, 1868, maj. Sept. 2, 1872; Capt. Gray, K. Oct. 18, 1864; Capt. Crowe, D. second Lieut. April 24, 1865, first Lieut. May 21, 1866, capt. July 19, 1871; Capt. Goodwin, E. first Lieut. Aug. 25, 1865, capt. Jan. 31, 1868; Capt. Gilbert, A. second Lieut. Aug. 21, 1868, capt. Oct. 7, 1872; First Lieut. Morrill, second Lieut. Dec. 4, 1869, first Lieut. June 11, 1872; Lieut. Hubbel, Quartermaster Olmsted, Paymaster Randall, Surg. Lewis, and Chapt. Howland Aug. 21, 1871; Capt. Blakeman, B. second Lieut. Oct. 24, 1871, first Lieut. Aug. 11, 1874; Capt. Shumway, H. Nov. 8, 1871.

ILLINOIS.

MILITARY CONDITION.—Adj.-Gen. Hilliard publishes his biennial report for 1875-6, from which we make the following extract:

Upon the citizen soldier, when the law fails, devolves the duty of vindicating the institutions of the State and nation. In becoming a soldier under our militia laws a man loses none of his characteristics as a citizen. But he assumes such further obligations as demand of him conduct that will inspire the faith and respect of the people. If Illinois intends to keep pace with other States in the march of improvement, and if a militia organization is to be maintained, let such legislation be had as will not reduce our volunteers to the level of a rabble, and when you place the power to commission officers in the hands of the Governor, give him and the officer he commissions the power to enforce discipline. Taking into consideration that there will always be dangerous men in society, who, when once aroused, may inflict losses of millions upon quiet and unoffending citizens, it is not well for a great State, like Illinois, to allow its militia to fall below a proper standard of excellence. Their skill and efficiency must in great measure take the place of the discipline of regular troops; the greater their proficiency in drill and marksmanship, the less we shall have to fear from riots and lawlessness. Give them good arms of the latest pattern, and plenty of ammunition for target practice, and you will soon see a change for the better in our militia system. It will have a tendency to fill the ranks with the best young men of the State, it will encourage in them habits of coolness, discipline and temperance, which in turn will command universal approbation.

The reverses that befel the Union Armies in the early part of the recent war, should be a standing warning in favor of some military education, and for maintaining a sufficient State Guard constantly being schooled in the arts of war. Whatever law may be passed should not be fettered with provisions which may render it unworkable, but should furnish full scope for the education of our young men in military science. The present militia law of the State is both deficient and inadequate, does not meet the wants of the people, and fails to confer power to those commissioned to enforce at all times good order and discipline. All classes of citizens have an equal interest in maintaining a sufficient military force for the support of order and law, and the example of several of the States may well be imitated. The States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and others, have fine State troops, and have provided to meet all their legitimate expenses, exempting them from some species of taxation, jury duty, etc., provides them with transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and pays them, when on duty, at the same rate as paid by the General Government. Around this nucleus of educated troops the unskilled militia can safely rally in times of danger. . . . Should the Legislature see fit to adopt a code for the government of our State troops, adequate means should be provided for target practice. It is as of great importance that to the thorough knowledge of the manual and other exercises, should be added a complete knowledge of the use of the arms now introduced. In the future, superior skill will be necessary in the use of improved arms, and rifle practice should be encouraged.

The above will give an idea of the wants of the Illinois militia which is apparently in a crude state, but is showing signs of progress which are commendable and encouraging.

—LAST Monday evening the Separate Troop Cavalry, 11th (N. Y.) Brigade, Capt. Krenschner, celebrated its twenty-sixth annual ball in Dutchtown. The interior of the hall was appropriately decorated, as well it as of the brave old riders and fair maidens. In the reception room the committee received the invited guests in grand style. Wine flowed and washed down the breast spring chickens and other parts of the ration. Speeches were made by Gen. Beebe, Col. Ward, Rueger and Glasser, Maj. Karcher (of course), Maj. Finkelmeyer, and several others.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—ALDERMAN David Acker, of Brooklyn, is raising a company for the 28th (N. Y.) regiment.

—Col. Obernier, of the 28th (N. Y.) regiment, has appointed Geo. G. Sickles quartermaster. He was tendered the adjutancy but couldn't see it.

—ON Monday evening Co. F, 32d (N. Y.) regiment, Capt. Waage, enjoyed its annual hop. A correspondent says, "lots o' fun." The company was first commanded by Capt. Knaut.

—Co. C, 23d (N. Y.) regiment, on Monday evening, April 2, unanimously expelled Mr. Frank J. Faulkner for "conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman."

—A. BLANNIN, "Hon. Secretary Victorian Rifle Association," proposes an annual match between Great Britain and the Australian colonies, to be shot alternately at Wimbledon, and either Melbourne or Sidney.

—THE Harvard College Rifle Club is fast approaching dissolution. The college authorities have refused to allow the club to parade on Commencement Day, which removes all inducement for the members to keep up the regular drills.

—THE reply of the American rifle team to the Irish challenge, says the *Brookline Arrow*, is not likely to be so favorable as was anticipated. There is some lack of interest in the matter, as the American team have been so uniformly successful, and individual members of the New York Amateur Rifle Club have expressed their unwillingness to incur the expense of a trip to Ireland this year. We have not heard, however, that an official refusal of the challenge has yet been received.

—ON March 30 a new company (I) was mustered into the 32d (N. Y.) regiment by Maj. Jas. E. Hayes, brigade inspector of the 1st Brigade. The company numbered fifty-one men. The material is excellent; mostly all are old members of the cadet corps. Although they are not as old in years as the members of the other companies, they are, however, strong enough, and capable of handling their pieces with ease. Col. Rueger deserves credit for the energy he displays in promoting the interests of the regiment.

—BREVET Brig. Gen. Addison Farnsworth died recently in Brooklyn. He will be buried in Albany, where he was born in 1825. During the Mexican war he became a second lieutenant in the 1st New York Volunteers and rose to the rank of major. At the close of the war, after founding the Albany *Truchman*, he became a storekeeper in the New York Custom House. When the Rebellion broke out, he entered the Army as lieutenant-colonel of the 38th (N. Y.) regiment, afterward becoming colonel of the 79th New York. He was severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and was then appointed colonel of the 1st regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, with the brevet of brigadier-general. Since the war he has been an inspector in the Custom House.

—THE following is an account of the first duel in New England and probably in this country, which occurred at Plymouth, June 15, 1821, which the Boston *Journal* gives *verbatim et literatim*: "The second offence is the first duel fought in New England, upon a Challenge at Single Combat with Sword and Dagger between Edward Dotey and Edward Leicester, servants of Mr. Hopkins. Both being wounded, the one in the Hand, the other in the Thigh; they are adjudged by the whole Company to have their Head and Feet tied together, and for to lie for 24 Hours, without Meat or Drink; which is begun to be inflicted, but within an Hour, because of their great Pains, at their own and their Master's humble request, upon Promise of better Carriage, they are Released by the Governor."

—A MOVEMENT has been made by certain members of the New York city police force toward organizing a "Municipal Police Athletic Club" to improve the physical condition of the men. A very elaborate prospectus has been circulated among the friends of the force, which shows that the entrance fee is fifty cents and monthly dues twenty-five cents. Any surplus after deducting actual expenses shall be turned over quarterly to the Police Commissioners for the benefit of widows and orphans of policemen.

—THE winter meeting of the British N. R. A. was held March 21, the Earl of Wharfedale chairman of the council presiding. The report showed that in 1876 \$62,410 (\$12,488) was expended in prizes, or \$211 less than in 1875. The entries increased 4,061 over the previous year in which they were larger than ever before. The shooting in 1876 was better than ever. The number of life members has increased from 668 in 1875 to 691 in 1876, the annual subscribers decreased from 2,422 to 2,386. Total receipts \$21,773 (\$108,965), an increase of \$5,305. The council have decided to allow corners to count, and to permit the use of solid aperture sights. The average at each range of those who fired all through the competition in the four years since the new system of targets and scoring was adopted at Wimbledon, are as follows:

	800	900	1,000
In 1873.....	17-18	15-33	10-81
1874.....	21-13	15-28	11-89
1875.....	17-37	16-78	10-74
1876.....	17-94	16-27	11-42

At 1,000 yards about half the shots fired have failed to hit the target.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. D. asks: Will you kindly ask through the columns of your paper the proper manner of preparing "chenane," as used in China for paying the seams of junk, and the experience of anyone who has used it? Answer.—A naval officer writes: "Several of our officers stationed at the Brooklyn yard have cruised in Asiatic waters. They all agree in saying that it resembles, in appearance, white lead or putty, and after the seam has been caulked with oakum, the chenane is 'paved in' as we do with pitch. It then gets very hard and, unlike pitch, makes a very smooth seam, and thus gives the ship's side a nice, even appearance. Some officers think that its preparation is a secret, being used exclusively by the natives; but others say that anybody can use or get it."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Milwaukee *News* writes as follows: I was the only civilian present at the meeting between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, and know whereof I speak. Gen. Grant never demanded the surrender of Lee's sword, nor intimated by word or deed that he expected it to be yielded to the victor. He was, on the contrary, especially considerate and kind in his bearing to the defeated chieftain, and strove by all the means of social amenity to make Gen. Lee feel at ease and to lessen the humiliation and sorrow inseparable from the occasion. Gen. Grant personally introduced Gen. Lee to each member of the staff present, and contributed his full share toward engaging him in pleasant conversation during the time the military secretaries were preparing the terms of capitulation for signature. This occupied about an hour, when Gen. Lee and Col. Marshall, who accompanied him, took leave and returned to their own headquarters. The bearing of Gen. Lee during this trying interview was that of a thoroughly dignified and self-possessed gentleman, and in striking contrast with that of Gen. Pemberton at Vicksburg. This was the first meeting of these renowned military chieftains. Although both were in the Regular Army at a time when its smallest might pre-suppose personal acquaintance, they were widely separated by the exigencies of the Service and met for the first time in the house of Wiley McLean at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865. Their next meeting was by appointment, at ten o'clock, April 10, 1865, at a point nearly midway between the two encamped armies, when they conversed privately and apart, sitting on horseback in a drizzling rain, for nearly an hour, concerning the details of the surrender, which had been delegated to officers selected from both armies. Gen. Lee started immediately for Richmond on horseback, attended only by an aid and servant, and Gen. Grant and staff also started at once for City Point. This was the last time they ever met.

COLT V. SCHOFIELD PISTOL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Washington Sunday Herald*, in the interest apparently of the Schofield, Smith and Wesson revolver, takes exception to the interpretation put upon the ordnance notes which were published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, Feb. 10. We make a few extracts. The correspondent says:

The report upon which the excellence of the Colt pistol is based is so manifestly one-sided and unjust in its conclusions that it should not be suffered to pass without some attempt at criticism. . . . On the first page I find the following: "During the year 1873 Major Schofield sought to overcome some of the mechanical defects of the Smith and Wesson revolver, but his first efforts were entirely unsuccessful." (See "Ordnance Notes No. V.") Now, so far from this being so, the opposite of the assertion is the case, for in "Ordnance Notes No. V." it is clearly shown that Major Schofield was successful in overcoming all the defects which he attempted to remedy; and only that he failed in getting the officer who conducted the trial to change or modify his previously expressed preference for the Colt. . . . The board has devoted considerable space in the report to an endeavor to prove what is not of the slightest importance to the Service, that the maximum of efficiency in the Colt is reached only by using the Bridgeport cartridge, because the service cartridge does not utilize all the space in the chamber. This, at first sight, looks reasonable, but it is certain the claim is not supported by the tests to which the arm was subjected, as an examination of those tests shows that the efficiency of the arm is decreased instead of increased by the use of this cartridge. Take for example the result of ten targets made by the two revolvers (the Colt and Schofield, Smith and Wesson) from a fixed rest at a range of one hundred yards. The strings made are as follows:

Colt, Bridgeport ammunition. 16.34 inches.
Colt, service ammunition. 14.87 inches.
Schofield, Smith and Wesson, service ammunition. 11.40 inches.

The above record shows that the Colt attained greater accuracy with the service ammunition than it did with the Bridgeport ammunition, and that the Schofield made a better string than the Colt, allowing the latter choice of cartridge. In accuracy, then, the one great requisite of any arm, the Schofield is by the board's own showing a superior weapon to the Colt. The only instance of superiority of the Bridgeport cartridge over the service cartridge which I have been able to find in the report is its "penetration in pine butts." Now, Mr. Editor, what under heaven has "pine butts" got to do with killing an Indian? Our troops do not fire at "pine butts," they fire at Indians, when they can get near enough to them. And when we consider that there is not an Army revolver made to-day using the service cartridge that will not project a bullet two hundred yards with sufficient force to kill a man or horse if it hits in a vital spot the "penetration of pine butts" at the national armory in Springfield, Massachusetts, becomes of precious little importance I take it. . . . In connection with this cartridge question I desire to say that a pistol is a pistol, and you can make out of it neither a carbine nor a ten inch columbiad; and when by overloading it you attempt to make it perform the work of either you take it from its legitimate sphere of usefulness and it becomes no longer a pistol. . . .

Under the caption of "defects" of the Smith and Wesson revolver I find the following: "The following sketch is designed to call attention to some of the defects in this system, which are, in the opinion of the board, very serious objections." After giving a diagram of the Smith and Wesson "broken down" the board goes on to say: "The efficiency of any revolver of this model must depend in a great measure upon the accuracy with which the joints are made and broken." This question of breaking joints was raised, discussed, and decided in 1869-'70, and afterwards made the subject of tests in actual service, and in no case has the defect mentioned developed itself. What the board claims as a defect is the great distinguishing feature of the Schofield, Smith and Wesson, which makes it superior to all other revolvers now in use. By its peculiar construction all the empty shells are ejected at once, leaving the chambers exposed ready for reloading without going through the tedious operation of punching them out one by one, as is the case with the Colt. This superiority is shown in the report under the head of "rapidity of loading and ejecting." I quote:

Time required to fire eighteen shots, commencing and ending with chambers empty:

	Minutes.	Seconds.
Colt revolver.	1	54
Schofield, Smith and Wesson.	0	59

This test was made on foot, and consequently cannot be regarded as the proper one to which a cavalry revolver should be subjected. The trial should be made on horseback, and at a gallop. A trial of this character was made by a board of ordnance officers at the national armory in 1873, and developed the following result. I quote from their report:

"The Colt Pistol began loading in twenty-six seconds, loaded in sixty seconds; Major Schofield's pistol began loading in two seconds, loaded in twenty-six seconds."

The above shows that the time required to get ready and load the Colt pistol once is but a very little less than that consumed in doing the same thing with the Schofield seven times. I shall quote but one more extract from this report and then leave it: "The Schofield, Smith and Wesson, like the original Smith and Wesson, is a revolver of excellent workmanship and finish, but the severe rusting test given by the board resulted in showing how readily this model may become unserviceable; and this test is not regarded as a more severe trial of the arm than

would frequently be experienced in service." In this paragraph the board flatly contradicts itself. Mark the language used. The severity of the test shows how readily the arm may become unserviceable. The facts are that the rusting and fouling tests were such as no revolver should ever be subjected to; and, as was to have been expected, all three of them were rendered unserviceable by it, and the Colt in a greater degree than the others; for, upon dismounting them for examination, the report says: "The base-pin of the Colt was found to be so badly stuck to the cylinder by fouling as to require a vise to extract it. The other arms were dirty but in working order."

My experience and that of all other officers with whom I have conversed on the subject teaches that an attempt to make a comparison between the tests and trials to which small arms are subjected at the national armory and those resulting from exposure and use in the field can be characterized only as an unmitigated fudge. Any officer in command of a company who would allow his men to neglect their arms to such an extent should be court-martialed and promptly dismissed the service.

THE REV. E. P. ROE writes to the Hon. W. C. Bryant as follows, with reference to the proposed Soldiers' Home for New York: The meeting in behalf of "New York's Disabled Soldiers" has deeply interested me and awakened many war memories. During the last two years of the Rebellion I had some experience, in a small way, which may suggest useful features in a Soldiers' Home. At that time I was one of the chaplains of the Fortress Monroe hospitals, and the campaigns in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond often filled our long barracks to repletion and also covered the adjacent acres with temporary tent wards. Lying around the hospital there was an abundance of idle and unfenced land. With the sanction of Dr. McClellan, the surgeon in charge, I had this enclosed and planted with such vegetables as were most useful and conducive to health, the odoriferous onion taking the lead. The labors of this hospital farm were performed by the patients themselves, and very many soon became deeply interested in their tasks. When a man became so far convalescent from illness or wounds as to be able to do a little work, he was detailed for the garden and employed in its lighter labors. As he grew stronger he was put at heavier work. Heroes who had lost arms and legs supplemented each other's deficiencies, the two maimed men contriving between them to do far more than many a stout fellow who now demands his \$1.50 per day. A man with one hand could sow seed and weed the growing vegetables, while his comrade hitched along on his crutch and vigorously hoed the ground between the rows. I sometimes had as many as a hundred men at work, and I ever found that such tasks benefitted body and soul. It did one's heart good to see pallid faces grow brown and ruddy, and flabby muscles round and hard. It did one more good thus easily to banish home-sickness and the miserable incubus of *ennui* from which the sufferer is prone to seek relief in some form of vicious excitement. For the satisfaction of those who ask for more practical results I can state that we were able to send green vegetables to the hospital kitchens by the wagon-load. Recalling these facts I am greatly pleased to learn that the "New York Home" is to be located on a farm, for thus it may be made a home in reality. Providence put the first man in a garden, and few men have lived since who have not felt more at home when a garden lay about the door.

GEN. GRANT establishes the truth of the report that he courteously allowed Gen. Lee and his brother officers to retain their sidearms at Appomattox, by a letter to a friend in Bangor, Me.; in which he says: "The Bangor *Whig and Courier's* account is strictly correct except in this: Nothing was said about swords, sidearms, baggage, or private horses until I wrote the terms of surrender, in which I gave them; at which Gen. Lee was much affected, and said those terms would have a good effect upon his army. He had on apparently an entirely new uniform and a magnificent sword—such as is not usually worn in the field—and it certainly left the impression that the expectation was to surrender it. Nothing was said in the preliminary conversation to warrant the assumption that anything more was to be granted to the rebel army than that they were to be permitted to return to their homes on laying down their arms, and not to be molested in their persons so long as they remained there and obeyed the laws in force thereat."

CAPT. FREDERICK LAHRBUSH, who died in New York, Tuesday, April 3, is said to have been born in London, near Lambeth Palace, March 9, 1766. This would make his age 111 years and 25 days. His death was occasioned at last by a cold taken in going in a cab in a thin dress suit to dine with Mrs. A. T. Stewart. His father was a native of Berlin, his mother an English woman. Till 1794 Lahrbush was a mercantile clerk, from 1794 to 1818 a soldier in the English, the French, and again in the English army, in which he ended as lieutenant, being dismissed in 1818 for engaging in mercantile affairs contrary to army regulations. He was a wanderer from 1818 to 1848, when he came to New York, where he has since lived on the proceeds of a little property and contributions from wealthy gentlemen. Capt. Lahrbush was a confirmed opium eater for 50 years before his death, and was through life fond of strong wines, and drank them freely.

THE MINISTER of War has decided that the French regiments shall resume the use of silk flags instead of the cotton flags which most of them have carried for reasons of economy since the war. Consequently, 100 large standards of silk, of the handsomest kind, will be ordered shortly from the Lyons establishments.

THE *London World* commenting on certain proposed changes in the English system, gives a very true and vivid analysis of a topic upon which we commented in a recent number of the *JOURNAL*. It says: Somewhat impalpable and difficult of analysis are the constituents of that peculiar force called *esprit de corps*, but its influence is felt in every regiment of our regular army, and its value may be estimated by the effects it produces if it cannot be exactly described. It makes the motto *Noblesse oblige* an abiding law to every distinguished corps, a command indisputably to be orderly in camp and quarters, spick and span on parade. It is a reserve of strength at moments of great emergency, bracing the nerves to the highest efforts, and giving a grim fortitude in the hour of darkest despair. It sends the forlorn hope with ringing cheers into the deadly breach, closes up ranks rapidly thinning under a murderous fire, evokes the mute heroism displayed by hundreds of disciplined men as they stand motionless and without a murmur upon the deck of a sinking ship. Most tenacious is its grip upon all who come within its reach. The young recruit acknowledges the spell directly he has taken the shilling; he outbids the oldest veteran in passionate devotion to the regiment he has just joined, and burns with eagerness to show himself no unworthy wearer of the mantle of inherited prestige. If in after years he shoots like a star above the military horizon he never forgets his first love; the greatest general is always glad to renew as honorary colonel his connection with the old corps, in which he mastered the rudiments of his drill. By a thousand traditional usages is *esprit de corps* cherished and kept alive—by curious customs, peculiar badges, distinctive names; by regimental nights dedicated to some patron saint or commemorative of victories in which the regiment played a prominent part; by regimental pets—the snow-white goat, the antelope, or tame bear, strutting by the drum-major's side; by *sobriquets*, such as the "Fighting 50th," the "Saucy 6th," the "Die Hards," Slayers, Slaughterers, Avengers, Celestials, Pompadours—quaint gossip titles gained often at the cannon's mouth, and stereotyped now into imperishable monuments of fame. Each regimental ornament and emblem, every device and motto, is a record of prowess and doughty deeds. Elephants and tigers, the dragon, the sphinx, the castle and key, speak of Indian battle fields, of China, Egypt, Gibraltar, and its lengthened siege; the phrase "Primus in India" tells its own tale; there is a special history in the word "Firm," which the 36th carry upon their colors and their caps; in the red pompons worn by the company of the 46th, which once took a French company prisoner to a man; in the double shako-plate of the 28th, recording how the rear rank faced about, and the regiment fought back to back against cavalry at Aboukir. A lever so effective cannot, therefore, be lightly tampered with; to remove it entirely or in part must entail a distinct loss of strength; a positive waste of power. It is because they tend in this direction that the proposals of a recent committee on military organization must be viewed with extreme suspicion and disgust. The leading idea threatens to destroy at one blow the strongly marked individualism which is the great characteristic of every regiment of the British line. To abolish existing numerical designations, and replace them with "Territorial" titles—in a word, to substitute new names for old numbers—is a sweeping innovation which no arguments, however plausible, can conclusively recommend.

THE modern tendency to economize is shown in the following remarks on military expenses, by an English contemporary: In most large garrisons it is the custom to invite all staff and departmental officers doing duty in the district to meet the general officer at the "inspection dinner." Now the district staff usually consist of ten to fourteen officers, and when it is borne in mind that all the officers of a regiment share alike in the matter of subscriptions towards the entertainment, the inability of the younger ones to keep their expenditure within bounds is scarcely to be wondered at. At Portsmouth, since 1874, it has been the invariable practice for the general commanding to go to mess at inspection dinners in a mess jacket, the officers entertaining him being similarly attired; and he has allowed no one to be invited excepting his aide-de-camp. Nor has he stopped here. At his own request he has partaken of the every-day dinner and the usual wines; so that he has been able to make a really conscientious report to H. R. H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as to the expensive character or otherwise of the arrangements of the mess. It would, indeed, be well for the service were the excellent example set by Sir Hastings Doyle more generally copied. When Gen. Sir William Rowan commanded in British North America he used always to request his aide-de-camp to intimate to the mess president, on the occasion of his accepting an invitation to dine with a regiment, that he desired to see no champagne on the table. Why should not all general officers do the same?

THE Fort Worth (Tex.) *Democrat* says: There is nothing here to gaze on save a few adobe and picket houses, corrals, and immense stacks of buffalo hides. The post, situated on a hill a quarter of a mile south, is almost depopulated, there being but one company of negro soldiers inhabiting it. F. E. Conrad's storehouse near the post, is the most extensive establishment in the place. It is here that the hunters procure their supplies and deliver most of the hides brought in. Yesterday Mr. Conrad's sales amounted to near \$4,000, about \$2,500 of which consisted of guns and ammunition. There are now said to be 1,500 hunters on the range, and most of all of this number receive their supplies from this point, consequently the propriety of keeping such large stocks of ammunition and provisions. From Mr. Garrison I learn that he has on route from the prairies twelve hundred hides. He is also engaged in putting up meats which he intends canvassing and shipping North. Men just in from the west report the buffaloes going southwest. They are now in the vicinity of Colorado post on the Colorado river.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The first Turkish Parliament was opened by the Sultan in person on Monday, March 19.

A FURTHER trial, and on a more extensive scale, is about to be made of the saddle invented by Captain the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, 21st Hussars. One hundred and eighty of the saddles have been distributed amongst the 1st Dragoons, 17th Lancers, 18th Hussars, and 21st Hussars, and reports are to be made after they have been in use for six months.

AN English contemporary says: If any had been hoping that it was the intention of the Secretary of State for War to abandon his position with regard to the now famous "Forage Circular," they are doomed to bitter disappointment. The document was a cruelly unjust one. The pay of regimental officers is quite small enough without the demands being made upon them which this circular imposes. To compel a man to keep a horse, and to give him only half the amount which, go he ever so economically to work, he has to spend upon it, is enough to make the most contented of individuals complain.

A CURIOUS incident happened at the last meeting of the Khedivial Geographical Society. M. De Lesseps was explaining the scheme for inundating the Algerian Sahara, and desired to point out something upon the map, when Gen. Stone, the president, gallantly drew his sword, and presented it to him for the purpose. But the creator of the Suez Canal, and advocate of other enterprises designed to promote peaceful intercourse between nations, gracefully declined the offer, saying: "Je ne suis pas homme d'épée, je suis un homme de paix et je préfère la canne de Monsieur Bourdon; Monsieur Bourdon, donnez moi votre canne."

The Paris despatch to the London *Times* confirms the report of a collision at Mayence between Prussian and Hessian soldiers on the Emperor's birthday. The Hessians got up a ball and the Prussians tried to force themselves in; on their being driven back the Prussian soldiers collected outside and prevented the Hessians from quitting the ball-room. The officers vainly endeavored to pacify the combatants. Sabres were drawn on both sides, and the scuffle lasted till 5 o'clock in the morning. Forty soldiers from one regiment are in the hospital. Proceedings have been taken against the ring-leaders.

Vanity Fair, of London, says: "It is asserted that the reason why government declined to produce the correspondence which took place relative to the entry of Captain the Hon. A. C. Hobart into the Turkish navy, is that the correspondence was somewhat remarkable in tone. Quoth the Admiralty by telegraph, 'If you do not quit the service of the Sultan, your name will be struck out of the navy list.' Telegram from Capt. Hobart in reply, 'Scratch and be d—d.' We have the assurance of a naval officer of high rank in the British service, that the above is true. Admiral Hobart Pasha was made an admiral of the Turkish fleet, with an income of £7,000 (\$35,000 in gold). As he was only a retired captain in the British navy, we can appreciate his emphatic language. He has since, however, been restored to the British navy."

The *Naval and Military Gazette* says: "The range-finder for both artillery and infantry, which has been invented by Gen. S. Berdan, of the United States, consists of telescopes one metre and a-half long, with object glasses four inches in diameter, and a recorder graduating from 400 metres to 6,000 metres, the measuring being absolutely precise up to 2,000 metres. The base is one metre; the average time required to place the instrument in position and take the distance is less than two minutes, and the time required to make the distance of a second object when the instrument is once opened less than one minute. Only one horse with a dog cart is needed for the transport of this instrument, which, the general asserts will double the effective firing of the artillery and quadruple that of the infantry. One-half the artillery cartridges and three-fourths of the infantry cartridges being thus saved, the general contends that war will not only be rendered infinitely more decisive, but also less expensive. Several specimens of the range-finder have been supplied to the Berlin military authorities, who, the general expects, will adopt it for general use by army and navy; and it is stated that the English government has asked for particulars."

ONE cause of collision at sea, according to *Broad Arrow*, has undoubtedly been an inability on the part of persons peculiarly constituted to distinguish between colors—notably blue and green. Even Her Majesty's vessels may have suffered sometimes from this cause. It is therefore with pleasure we observe that the board of trade have taken steps to reduce this danger to a minimum, by requiring all candidates for masters' and mates' certificates to pass a test examination as to their ability to distinguish between black, white, red, green, yellow, and blue, the colors used by night and day. It is to be hoped that the admiralty will now see to the matter, so far as it affects the ships of the Royal navy. To sailors of the old school, the new requirement in a mate to be able to distinguish green from blue would have appeared an utter absurdity, but we live fast in these times, and the apparently crotchety, new fangled notions on such points are as natural and necessary as acquirements now obsolete were to our ancestors.

* IN presenting the Army Estimates to Parliament the British Secretary of State for War, said: With respect to guns, we have 102 38-ton guns, five 35-ton guns, 71 25-ton guns, and 243 18-ton guns. We have lent India 30,000 Martini-Henry rifles, which will be returned next year. We have now 215,000 of these rifles in store, but in April, 1878, the number will be 245,000. All the infantry regiments and the Royal Marines are now armed with this weapon. With respect to bayonets, arrangements have been made for the manufacture of 150,000 long bayonets, and experiments are

going on with a Martini-Henry carbine for the cavalry. If these improvements succeed, 35,000 carbines will be manufactured for the cavalry. The report in the newspapers of the experiments with the 81-ton gun have been so full that I need not go into general details, but I may mention that it has been fired 168 times. The 81-ton gun, being the first of its class, has been very hardly used—much more so than would be the case with any subsequent guns of the same kind. The slight crack in the tube will be replaced, and there was not the least apprehension with regard to trying it again, for in spite of the enormous pressure applied to it, it does not seem to have expanded in the least. The four guns of this size, which are ordered for the *Inflexible*, are nearly complete.

WHAT the wheel of fortune may have in store for some of our young cavalry subalterns, says *Broad Arrow*, it would be impossible to anticipate, but assuredly none of them can ever expect to rival the career of the Cardinal Archbishop Howard, who within the last few days has been added to the members of the Sacred College at Rome by His Holiness the Pope. The Right Rev. Monsignor Edward Henry Howard, who is one of the latest recipients of a Cardinal's hat, has been correctly described as having served at one time in our cavalry. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 21 Life Guards on the 18th January, 1850, and retired by sale after a service of three years and a half with our Household Cavalry, riding during his short military career in the military procession on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral in 1852, and subsequently joining the Church of Rome. Cardinal Howard is a kinsman of the Duke of Norfolk, is only just forty-eight years of age, and is a brother-in-law of Col. Frederick Marshall, late of the 2d Life Guards. He is the second member of the House of Howard who has been elevated to the cardinalate, the first recipient of the honor being Cardinal Philip Howard, who was Lord Armorer to Queen Catherine of Braganza, the consort of King Charles the Second.

CAPT. WATKIN, R.A., has invented a range-finder, under different forms, for use in military and naval training and in time of war. If a hostile ship is approaching our coast or working her way into a harbor, it is important to know her exact distance, so that she may be hit by the heavy shot of the defensive battery. The range-finder, which is a combination of a telescope and a spirit-level, requires not more than eight seconds to indicate the distance in yards on a scale, and the guns can then be brought to bear with unerring accuracy. Should the ship be hidden by smoke, observers with an electric position-finder are stationed some way off, and make known her movements by telegraph, whereby the gunners can keep up their fire, although they cannot see the enemy. This seems incredible; but the explanation is, that by means of charts ruled in squares, the position of a ship in any square or in any part of a square can be identified, and aim taken accordingly. Another form of range-finder, of very simple construction, is intended for use on land. It is a Japanese metal box ten inches by four, with a few holes in two sides, and one-half of the top free to open by a hinge. Inside is an arrangement of mirrors, and a boxwood scale of yards from six hundred to four thousand. With this instrument and three staves, used in determining a base, one man by himself can ascertain the range of an object—a battery, a wood, a river, or a body of men, in three minutes; with two men it can be accomplished in one minute. Truly we may say that the art of killing becomes more and more scientific.

THE drawing for the annual conscription recently took place in Paris. A correspondent writes: There is a remarkable difference in the bearing of the young conscripts as compared with times gone by. Before the war, when every French recruit thought himself already more than a match for three full-grown soldiers of any other nation, the youths after drawing their numbers used to march about the town in groups headed by a flag-bearer and singing frothy patriotic songs till they were hoarse. Then they retired to the wine shops and became precociously potvaliant. Sometimes they indulged in revolutionary airs, and were dispersed or arrested by the police. The town for several days resounded with their shouting and singing, and the conscription was the great event of the moment. But *nous avons changé tout cela*. The conscripts still pin their numbers on their caps and stick tri-colored rosettes or ribbons in their button-holes, as they did when France was *la grande nation*, but that is all. They no longer parade the streets with flags and drums, and they appear to have forgotten the so-called patriotic songs of yore. They go quietly in twos and threes to the conscription office, and come back quietly in twos and threes; of course there are some exceptions, but these are few and far between, and the conscripts on the whole are serious, not to say sad, for Frenchmen. The conscription is treated as a graver affair than formerly; and although most of the recruits still think it necessary to celebrate the event by a glass or two at the wine shop, there is none of that vain self-confidence and fanfaronnade about them so objectionable and fatally conspicuous during the last years of the Empire.

MR. RICHARD CAIL, A.I.C.E., writes to *Broad Arrow* on the subject of Rifled Projectiles for Smooth-Bored guns, as follows: Referring to your report in your issue of the 24th February on the trial at Eastbourne of the howitzer, of which the rifling was "shallow," as also to your report of Sir W. E. Armstrong and Co.'s 40-ton gun, designed to overcome the obstacles which deterred the War Office from attempting the manufacture of guns of greater calibre than 7-inch, I trust you will consider the present a proper time to allow me to draw attention to my invention and paper on the same, read at the Royal United Service Institution, Feb. 6, 1865, on rifled projectiles fired

from smooth-bored guns. The trials at Eastbourne prove indisputably that deep rifling is unnecessary, if not altogether undesirable, and that elongated projectiles from guns so rifled are valueless, by reason of the deflection or deviation caused by the rifling. The objections of the War Office to breech-loading guns of greater calibre than 7 inch having suggested the construction of a projectile by which the rotatory motion can be acquired without the necessity of a lead coating, chiefly to prevent the fouling of the grooves and liability of the vent to jam, I venture to hope you will consider the time has arrived for any suggestion of rifled projectiles fired from smooth-bored guns to be well considered. My proposal to obtain the necessary rotation of the projectile by means of a small part of the gas generated in the chamber at the breech being allowed to pass through holes in the rear of the projectile, which has deep spiral grooves in it, and upon which the gas passing through the hole impinges, and so gives the required rotatory motion to it whilst in the gun, and the force expended in doing this is also propelling the projectile, which, being fired from a smooth-bored gun with no avoidable friction between the gun and projectile, is of so simple a character compared with all the complicated and costly plans hitherto adopted, but now partly condemned in the howitzer, and modified, of necessity, for large breechloading guns, that I again venture to hope I may live to see the practical treatment of my proposals result in that perfect success which would at once relieve the country of an enormous outlay, and repeat what has been so often found in the past—that the most complicated contrivances have been superseded by those of the simplest character.

A COPY of the report of the committee appointed in September, 1875, by the admiralty to "consider the best means of securing the highest mechanical skill and scientific knowledge in the management of the various engines of her Majesty's ships of war, and the supply of engineer officers and engine room artificers for her Majesty's navy," has been received by the *Morning Advertiser*. The committee state that the evidence of sixty-eight witnesses has been taken, including that of the General Inspector of Engineering Works of the United States Navy, and that the motive power of our steamships has increased from 155,000 horse power in 1855 to 458,000 in 1875. In addition to this, they say the vessels now "carry numerous engines for duties which, in former days, were performed entirely by manual labor. Indeed, a ship of war, with her powerful engines for propulsion, elaborate machinery for the steering gear and capstans, her guns and gun-carriages, and all her interior fittings connected with the various compartments, pumps, pipes, and valves forms one large and complicated machine." They declare that the present system, first established in 1863, for the practical and theoretical instruction of the engineer officers of the Royal navy, is well suited to the objects in view, but they add that they have had to take into account "a defect of much importance, a defect which is recognised by nearly all the witnesses we have examined, and to which they bear decided testimony. It is that, notwithstanding the high education to be given, and the position in which the engineer officers will be placed on board ship as commissioned officers, a large portion of the candidates for entry as engineer students are sons of artificers of various grades in the dockyards, of seamen and marines, or of others belonging to the same class of society. As it is undoubtedly desirable that officers should be highly educated to perform the duties of naval engineers and hold the rank of commissioned officers, it is equally desirable that they should be in all respects fitted to take their place with officers of corresponding rank in ward room or gun room messes. This evidently cannot be the case with the majority of the students lately entered." As a remedy for this defect the commissioners recommend more searching inquiry of the referees, and that "the students should pay a certain sum to defray in part the expenses of their education, as is the case in other branches of the service and the custom in every other inlet to the profession of engineer."

MANY people think that the time spent in hunting and target shooting is wasted, but it is a well known fact that any nation to be successful in war must be fond of the chase, and skilled in the use of weapons, which skill they must acquire in time of peace. To become a good marksman requires great practice, and this can be attained in no easier way than by shooting the Champion Air Pistol, which can be used indoors, as it makes no noise and is perfectly accurate and harmless. May be had of any gun-dealer or of the Pope Mfg. Co., 45 High St., Boston.

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DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

MACKENZIE.—At Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., at 7.12 P.M., Tuesday, March 27, of membranous croup, DONALD ALEXANDER, son of Captain A. and Lucia A. Mackenzie. The remains were taken to Milwaukee for burial.

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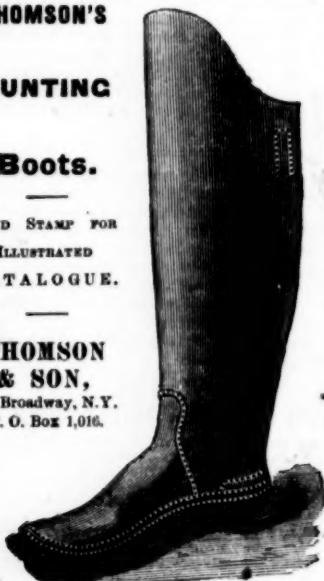
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